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MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.
ADVERTISER wishes to get in touch with Lady or Gentleman who understands Valuing Family Plates, with view to Partnership; advertiser Public Auctioneer.—H 1972, this office. 23
LOANS—The Commercial Union Loan and Discount Co., 7 Crampton Quay, Dublin. Apply the Manager. 26
LOANS, £200 and upwards—The Standard Property Investment Co., Limited, 15 Anglesea street, Dublin. James C. Walshe, Secretary.
WANTED, Loan of sum not exceeding £250; 5 per cent. interest; local security; large margin if desired; will not pay more than 10 per cent.—C 2005, this office.
£50 Loan required, private lender; security described property in city; state particulars; interest required.—C 156, this office. 7
MISCELLANEOUS.
T. Sharpley's, Baby Linen Specialists—Ladies invited to write for catalogue and patterns. Accouchement Requisites—Nessus street, Lower Camden street, Dublin.
ANTISEPTIC Electrolyse Removes Hair permanently without mark. Consultations free.—Miss Rose, Certified Specialist, Second Floor, 4 Dawson st.
SEK your Chemist for "Chi-ch-ar-ma" the Cure for Falling Off; 25 years' reputation. 24
BREAD-MAKING at Home. Too Latest in Ever Fresh Paper Patterns. Price 2d. 26
Weekly Irish Times" To-day Price 2d. 26
HOTOGRAPHS of Irish Events and Prominent People appear in the "Weekly Irish Times" of 37/6—The Chair Sale, Grafton street.
CLOCK Repairs, all kinds; high class work, our specialty; personal attendance.—Walsh, 1 Bedford Row's quay.
ELP—Cheapest Selling Odd Cups free, two dozen Tea, Dinner, Breakfast Sets, Jugs, Bowls, Vases, Ornaments, etc., great variety. Lamp 1,000 articles, Electric Fittings, Fires, etc.—Norcott, Art Potter, Bank, Exeter, Staffs.
EXAMINATION Tuition in the subject of a Special Article by Erasmus in the Students' Page of the "Weekly Irish Times." On Sale To-day. Price 2d.
AVE your Homes Decorated for Christmas! Get Perry and Sons, Painting Contractors, 1 Richmond Place, Dublin. 21 D
IRISH Language Lessons by an Expert every week in the "Weekly Irish Times." On Sale To-day. Price 2d. 26 F
HOTOGRAPHS of Irish Events and Prominent People appear in the "Weekly Irish Times" of 37/6—The Chair Sale, Grafton street.
11 Pr. Pair—At Bradley's, Ladies' Brass Bed Bedroom Slippers, with leather soles, all sizes 3/11 per pair. 22 F
1 Pr. Pair—Ladies' Black Quilted Satin Bedroom Slippers, all sizes. At Bradley's, Nassau street. 22 F
1 Pr. Pair—Ladies' Cloth Pull Bedroom Slippers with felt and leather soles, every size. At Bradley's. 22 F
1 Pr. Pair—Ladies' Black Velvet Fur Bed Room Shoes, with round toes and Cuban heels, all sizes 3/11 per pair. At Bradley's, Nassau street; postage 9d. extra. 22 F
1 Pr. Pair—Children's Felt Bedroom Slippers felt and leather soles, sizes 7 to 10, 2/6, 11 to 2, 3/6. At Bradley's, 25 Nassau street. 22 F

Births, Marriages and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

ROLL OF HONOUR.
(1914-1918).
IN MEMORIAM.

BASSETT—In proud and loving memory of my dear son, Lieutenant William J. Bassett, M.C., 10th Royal Highlanders (attached 2/10 Royal Scots), who, at the call of King and country, left all that was dear to him, endured hardiness, faced danger, and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving his life that others might live in freedom.

CAMPBELL—In ever-loving memory of our elder and dearly-loved son, Hughie, Seaforth Highlanders, who died on the 27th October, 1918, from wounds received in action on the previous day, aged 21 years.—Beau Parc, Co. Meath.

CAMPBELL—In ever-loving memory of Private H. Campbell, Seaforth Highlanders, who died of wounds October 27th, 1918.

ROBINSON—In ever-proud and loving memory of our Teddy, Lieutenant, 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, killed, at Zonnebecke, October 27th, 1914.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—October 18, 1922, at Blackrock, Dundalk, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cooper, of Dundalk, a son.

HILL—October 18, 1922, at Mrs. Hollingsworth Sloan's, Inver House, Bray, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Hill, of Tomriland House, Annamoe, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY-KELLY and NUTTALL—October 25, 1922, at St. Peter's, Walton-on-the-Hill, by the rector, the Rev. Granville Berlase, M.A., Major Charles Hamilton Harvey-Kelly, B.So., 129th Baluchis, Indian Army, second son of the late Colonel Harvey-Kelly, Indian Army, and of Mrs. Harvey-Kelly, of Buckingham, to Sybil Mary Nuttall, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., younger daughter of Harry Nuttall, Esq., J.P., of Manchester, and Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.

MURLAND and WILSON—October 24, 1922, at Windsor Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. John M. M. Charles, H. Murland, fourth son of the late Clotworthy W. Murland, Ansborough, to Norah, third daughter of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson, 5 Queen's Elms, Belfast.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

COOPER—October 24, 1922, the infant son of C. H. Cooper, Dundalk.

CORRIGAN—October 8, 1922, suddenly, Sarah Eliz. Cox Corrie, daughter of the late Joseph and Eliza Ann Correll, of Paulbeg Co. Wicklow.

DOUGLAS—Wednesday, October 25, 1922, at Woodbine House, Keady, Lucia, dearly beloved wife of H. G. Douglas. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at 12 o'clock.

FLETCHER—October 25, 1922, at Coolrain, Queen's Co., William Fletcher. Funeral, 1.30 p.m., to-day (Friday), 27th, to Mountrath Churchyard.

FROOD—August 23, 1922, suddenly, at Wernher Beit, Johannesburg, Edward Dan Frood, R.C.S.I. O.B.E., second surviving son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Frood, of 2 Henrietta place, Bulkley, Buried with military honours, at Hinton Cemetery, Johannesburg.

SUTTON—October 25, 1922, at "Leiant," Glen rd., Dymond, Emma Laura, widow of the late Dr. J. R. H. Sutton, formerly of Dublin, aged 69. Funeral, at Worcester, to-morrow (Saturday).

THOMPSON—October 25, 1922, at 2 Malvern, Greystones, Harry Frederick, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thompson. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away.

WHELAN—October 24, 1922, at his residence, Bracil, Waterford, Thomas Widger, aged 65 years. Remains will be removed at 4 o'clock this (Friday) evening for St. John's R.C. Church, after Office and High Mass to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 12 o'clock, to St. Mary's, Ballygunner.

IMPORTANT.—As announcements for this column, if posted on Saturday, cannot reach this office in time for Monday's paper, they should be sent by telegram.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Elwin and family, "Westcliffe," Tramore, Co. Waterford, desire to return sincere thanks for the many kind friends who sent telegrams and letters of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and trust they will accept this acknowledgment.

IN MEMORIAM.

FLEMING—In very loving memory of a darling husband and father, Walter Fleming, who fell asleep in Jesus Sunday morning, October 27th, 1912, at his residence, "Lisnabilla," Harcourt road, Dublin. "At Home with the Lord."

GOING—In sad and loving memory of Thomas Redfield Going, who departed this life 27th October, 1920.

To-day recalls sad memories
Of a loved one gone to rest,
But those who think of him to-day
Are those who loved him best.

Inserted by his loving son and sister.

WILSON—In loving memory of our dear mother and father, who entered into rest August 7th and 31st, 1918, also our dear sister, Laura, whom she fell asleep October 27th, 1918, at her late residence, 141 Clonliffe rd. "With Christ, which is far better."

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MISCELLANEOUS.
ELIZABETH ANNE ATKINS, Deceased, late of Church street, Tullamore.
All persons having claims against the estate of the above Deceased will please furnish particulars immediately to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors.
A. and L. GOODBODY, Solicitors, Tullamore.
EXPERT Shorthand-Typist, with five years' experience, desires position; knowledge of stockbroking and general office routine.—C 156, this office.
THE MATRON of the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, would be very grateful for Old Medicine Bottles. She will send for them on receipt of a postcard.
TWO Roby Self-acting Barley Screens for Sale. Apply F. J. USHER and CO., LTD., Commercial Buildings, Dublin.
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IS TETRAZINNI A GREAT SINGER? See H.R.W.'s trenchant criticism of Tetrazzini and Bratza in this week's "IRISH SOCIETY."
PHOTOGRAPHS of Irish Events and Prominent People appear in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." On Sale To-day. Price Twopence.
TULLAMORE—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field," can be had immediately after the arrival of the trains from Mr. M. F. Gorry, Harbour street.
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EXAMINATION TACTICS is the subject of a Special Article by Erasmus in the Students' Page of the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." On Sale To-day. Price Twopence.
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Steamer.	Tons.	London.	Miles.	Destination.
Kaisar-i-Hind	11,430	—	Nov. 3	Bombay & Karachi
Malwa	16,000	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Australia v. B'bay
Nyanza	7,000	Nov. 9	—	Colombo & Calcutta
Sardinia	7,000	Nov. 9	—	Suez, China, Japan
Valdemia	6,000	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Bombay & Karachi
Khiva	9,000	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Bombay & Karachi
Nellore	7,500	Nov. 23	—	Suez, China, Japan
Macedonia	11,000	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Australia v. B'bay

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
(Under Contracts with the Govts. of India and Queensland.)
Ships marked † will not take passengers.

Steamer.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	London.	Destination.
Mulbera	9,900	—	—	Bombay & Karachi
Morvada	8,192	Oct. 28	Nov. 10	Madras & Calcutta
Mashobra	9,288	Nov. 4	Nov. 17	Bombay & Karachi
†Merkara	9,235	Nov. 11	Nov. 24	Madras & Calcutta
†Palermo	7,636	Nov. 11	Nov. 30	Queensland Ports
†Gazana	9,284	Nov. 25	Dec. 9	Bombay & Karachi
†Lagina	9,235	Dec. 9	Dec. 23	Madras & Calcutta
Modasa	9,986	Dec. 16	Dec. 29	East African Ports

*From Immingham Nov. 18. †Calling at Malta.
CONTINENT, via Marseilles, to KARACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

	Tons.	Jamburg.	Rotterdam	Antwerp.
†Boyne	4,431	Oct. 28	Oct. 31	Nov. 11
†Lena	4,146	Nov. 21	Nov. 25	Dec. 6
Trieran	4,770	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Jan. 6

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Steamer.	Tons.	Southampton
Ruapehu	6,980	November 23
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Niagara	Nov. 24	—
Maunganui	—	December 9
Makura	December 22	—
Tahiti	—	January 12

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Montcalm ..... Nov. 3 | Tunisian (J) ..... Nov. 17
Montclare ..... Nov. 10
(J) via St. John, N.B., via Greenock.
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Metagama (via Belfast) ..... Nov. 5
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Niagara ..... Nov. 24 Makura ..... Dec. 22
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Books of the Week.

NIETZSCHE AND WAGNER.

Germany has always been famous for the friendships existing among her famous men. It was so in the days of Luther and Melanchthon, in the days of Goethe and Schiller, and in the days of Nietzsche and Wagner. Frau Foerster-Nietzsche edits the letters of her famous brother to Wagner, with the replies, and the outcome is a volume filled with interest. A few weeks before his mental collapse in 1888, Nietzsche wrote: "Here where I am speaking of the vivifying influences of my life, a word is necessary to express my gratitude for that which, above all things, refreshed me most profoundly and most genuinely. This was unquestionably my intercourse with Richard Wagner. All the rest of my human relationships I treat quite lightly, but at no price would I be willing to blot from my life the Tribschen days—those days of mutual confidence, of cheerfulness, of sublime flashes—the deep moments. . . ."

It was not to be expected that Wagner could fathom the mind of Nietzsche. He is blinded by the conventionality in which he has unconsciously grown up; he is dull in his reception of new ideas, and he is, perhaps, jealous of the rising star. He required a fanatical adherent to his ideas, and Nietzsche seemed at first to be the very supporter whom he needed. When Nietzsche heard "Tristan and Isolde" he declared, "Everyone must be enraptured by it!" It is easy to say this now, but here is what the young man's mother said: "Not at all! There is no 'must' in the matter, and on all sides I hear that this music is repudiated by the most eminent musical authorities. For example, Wagner's music is completely tabooed at the home of Frau Frege, the meeting place of a group of Leipzig musicians. A strange artist, not knowing of this antagonism, began to play something of Wagner's one evening, whereupon Frau Frege fainted dead away and had to be carried from the room, and the remainder of the company was most unpleasantly affected." Of course, the son continued to hold his own opinion, and there is a fine letter of November 9th, 1868, describing his first meeting with Wagner.

During the summer of 1869 the intimacy increased. The editor tells us that during this period her brother was a source of genuine comfort to Wagner and Frau Cosima. The artists who were to sing the parts of Wotan, Loge, and Alberich came to Tribschen, where Wagner not only initiated them into the music, but also gave them practical suggestions as to their acting. The rehearsals, like all rehearsals, were not very inspiring; but everyone was comforted by the thought that the burden of the performance would be borne by the orchestra of one hundred and seven men under the direction of Hans Richter. Then sprang into being those intrigues and machinations which form so large a share of German musical life. The fight centred around the person of Hans Richter, who was not acceptable as the conductor of the work. This resulted in the postponement of the "Rheingold" performance to the Greek Kalends, and everyone at Tribschen breathed more freely for a time. But, as Frau Cosima truthfully said, "It is written in the stars that nothing in Wagner's life is to be allowed to suffer only a partial shipwreck. Everything must go to pieces precipitately and overwhelmingly."

During his whole life Wagner, as the editor reminds us, was the object of much speculation on the part of the public, and gossip was ever busy with his name. Nietzsche took this very much to heart and made every effort to prevent these irritating pin-pricks from reaching Wagner. Of course, Frau Cosima was touching in her efforts to shield Wagner from everything of an unpleasant nature and to create a cheerful atmosphere by which he would be inspired to continue his work on the "Nibelung Ring" and his autobiography. She was unconsciously helped in this task by the five children, all of whom were charming little creatures. Nietzsche, too, was fond of children and was regaled with a new assortment of children's stories whenever he went to Tribschen.

It is sad to turn to the end of the friendship in 1878. Frau Foerster-Nietzsche points out the causes with perfect plainness. When her brother set out for the Bayreuth Festival there floated before his mind's eye a vision of an event in which the art works presented and the listeners to these works would be equally worthy and admirable. But all that he had to look back upon was what he regarded as a festival bearing a strong resemblance to the clamour of a Rhenish music festival or the excitement prevailing at the famous Baden-Baden races. Besides, his very soul had been nauseated by the Wagner operatic figures, with their erotic obsessions, by the re-modelling of the Edda myth with the aid of the perverse traits of French romance, and by the sultry sensuality which lies at the bottom of all the Wagner music.

Nietzsche's last letter to Wagner is a moving one: "We were friends and have become strangers. But it is best so, and we will neither conceal this nor draw a veil over it as if we had any cause to be ashamed. We are like two ships, each of which has its own course and its own goal; it may be that our paths may cross again and that we shall celebrate a feast day together, as we did in the past when the gallant ships lay in one harbour and under one sun, as if their common goal had already been reached. But then came a time when we were driven far apart by the inexorable power of our several missions into far distant seas and under strange skies, and, perhaps, we shall never meet again. Or it may be that we shall meet, and fail to recognise one another, so great will be the change that the various suns and seas have wrought in us! The law governing our lives has decreed that we should live henceforth as strangers; but, just by reason of this, we shall become more sacred to one another. Just by reason of this will the memory of our friendship become more consecrated. The stars, apparently, follow some immense, invisible curve and orbit, in which so widely varying courses and goals may be comprehended as so many little stages along the way. Let us elevate ourselves to this thought!" Our lives are too short and our powers of vision too limited to permit us to be friends other than in the sense of this lofty possibility. Therefore, let us have faith in our stellar friendship, even though doomed to be enemies on earth."

"The Nietzsche-Wagner Correspondence." Edited by Elisabeth Foerster-Nietzsche. Translated by Caroline V. Kerr. London: Duckworth. 21/- net.

A HISTORY OF IRELAND.

For many years there has been good ground for complaint that it was impossible to get any one volume which told the whole history of Ireland. Joyce's "Short History" was the best, but Joyce, besides being too intimately concerned with archæology, only carried his narrative down to 1608. Nature abhors a vacuum, and the gap seems likely to be more than filled in the near future. Already this year has seen the publication of Miss Hayden's and Mr. Moonan's "History of the Irish People," and now the Oxford University Press has issued its "Histories of the Nations" series a book on Ireland from the earliest times to December, 1921, from the pen of Mr. Robert Dunlop.

Mr. Dunlop has written much on Irish questions; but one may be permitted to ask whether, in compressing such a tangled story within a limit of two hundred pages, he has not set himself an impossible task. To execute it requires an extremely delicate sense of proportion, and it is precisely in this quality that Mr. Dunlop is deficient. Thus, he has chosen to devote a full quarter of his space to the period from 1691 to 1801, which is not only relatively unimportant, as compared with the Ulster Plantation and the Cromwellian Settlement, but is already amply described in the pages of Lecky. To judge from his treatment, the great Earl of Kildare was more important than Shane O'Neill, and Daniel O'Connell than both Tone and Parnell. Above all, though he heaps abundant censure on the excesses of the Crown forces in 1798, he omits all mention of the policy of reprisals which was adopted in 1920.

These are all controversial points, but it is precisely in his treatment of controversial questions that the merit of the historian is tested, and it is this test that Mr. Dunlop fails to satisfy. He is fluent, well informed, and usually accurate; but he has an unduly limited conception of the duties of a historian. These he lays down in his preface as follows: "All that can reasonably be demanded from an historian is that he should make himself as fully acquainted as possible with the facts, and that he should be scrupulously honest in his use of them."

There is, however, a third duty which Mr. Dunlop has overlooked. Facts are relative things, and in Irish, as in all history, there are many so-called facts which are strenuously disputed. Surely it is the duty of the historian to indicate to his readers the questions on which controversy has arisen and to furnish them with some indication of the opposing opinions, on which they can form their own view. Mr. Dunlop prefers to be dogmatic. For instance, on page 29 he states: "On leaving Rome John of Salisbury carried with him a letter from (Pope) Adrian to Henry (II.) conferring on him the dominium of Ireland." That is all. There is no qualification, no indication that the existence of this letter has been hotly disputed and that a whole literature has crystallised around the question. Such was not the method adopted by the Oxford historians of the past. The names of Stubbs and Freeman rebuke Mr. Dunlop's theories, and they obtain no countenance from the practice of Professor Oman. The book gives no references to authorities and is not provided with a bibliography.

"Ireland from the Earliest Times to the Present Day." By Robert Dunlop. Oxford: The University Press. 7/6 net.

THE EMPEROR JULIAN.

The Emperor Julian, commonly known as the Apostate, because he renounced Christianity and sought to re-establish Paganism, has attracted considerable attention from students of Christian Church history in the period of the Roman Empire. Mr. Martin's monograph, issued by the S.P.C.K. in its series of "Studies in Church History," is the latest addition to the considerable list of books dealing with Julian, and is an independent and serviceable account of Paganism's last effort to stem the advance of Christianity.

The author confines himself to Julian's relation to Christianity, passing by his military career and his literary efforts. Both as a military commander and as a writer Julian possessed a good deal of merit, while as regards character and manner of life he was more Christian than many who bore that name. He was simple and temperate in all his habits, and completely free from the cruelty and avarice and gross lusts which disfigured the lives of so many of the Roman nobility. The fact that a man of such character and ability reverted to Paganism and challenged Christianity portended a struggle for the new faith of a very severe description.

Julian's early death, however, removed that peril. He was only thirty-two years of age when he died of a javelin wound received during a fight in Mesopotamia, when his army was in retreat; and he had been Emperor for less than two years. Even if he had lived to carry out to the full his ideas of a revived Pagan worship and Pagan Church, his success could have been but temporary. None of the cults of Paganism possessed sufficient vitality, none of them spoke with sufficient authority to the intelligence and conscience of men, to be able to maintain their hold on their votaries. Church historians called Julian "the Apostate." The title may be literally exact, but it is harsh and almost connotes an eminence in wickedness which, as we know, was not true of this man. He seems to have forsaken Christianity partly because of his own bitter and even terrible experiences as a boy, when most of his male relatives were massacred by his cousins, the sons of Constantine the Great.

The tale of Theodoret, that when the blood spurted from his wound Julian cried, "Thou hast conquered, O Galilean!" must, we fear, be dismissed to the company of not a few other venerable traditions that have passed for true till they encountered this critical age. His dying confession has too much the air of a studious composition. Gibbon calls it "the funeral oration of the dying emperor." One or two sentences from it may be quoted. "I have learned from philosophy how much the soul is more excellent than the body, and that the separation of the nobler substance should be the subject of joy, rather than of affliction. I die without remorse, as I have lived without guilt. I am pleased to reflect on the innocence of my private life, and I can affirm with confidence that the supreme authority, that emanation of the Divine Power (the soul), has been preserved in my hands pure and immaculate." So passed away untimely, but with firm and resigned mind, a man whose soul was in many respects naturally Christian.

"The Emperor Julian." By Edward J. Martin, B.D. London: The S.P.C.K. 3/6 net.

GREECE.

Mr. Miller is a very learned, but a very unlucky, man. Though the last words of his book were written in July, it is already lamentably out of date. In any event, he has undertaken an impossible task; for the history of a hundred eventful years cannot be told in 175 pages. Such a book is, at best, a chronicle, and as a chronicle we have nothing but praise for it. Mr. Miller knows his subject intimately, writes with ease and distinction, and, above all, preserves a sense of proportion which renders his presentation of the tangled story of Greek politics both credible and interesting. Nevertheless, the narrative does not move us. The leaders of the people are names and nothing more, and even Venizelos, who most nearly approaches the heroic, seems but a pallid shade.

This defect is inevitable, but it is regrettable; for there are many lessons which we in Ireland can learn from the Greeks. When one reads, "Disbanding the irregulars—always a difficult problem in the Balkans after a war," one begins to look nearer home than the Balkans. For a hundred years, in spite of military *coups d'état* and revolutions, in spite of feckless borrowing and incompetent finance, in spite of political controversy, which entered to an insensate degree into every department of national life, Greece prospered and expanded her boundaries. Then the crash came. Opposite the last page of his book Mr. Miller prints a map showing Greek acquisitions by the Treaty of Sèvres. Except for the tiny islands of Imbros and Tenedos, these already have been lost at Mudania. Greece's army is tired of fighting; she is surrounded by greedy and unfriendly neighbours, and the outlook is black. We have said that this book cannot be called a history: it may be an obituary.

"A History of the Greek People, 1821-1921." By William Miller. London: Methuen. 6/- net.

THE ART OF ILLUMINATION.

In one of his lectures on art Ruskin tells us that "perfect illumination is only writing made lovely. . . . But to make writing itself beautiful—to make the sweep of the pen lovely—is the true art of illumination." Many books have been written on illumination, but there was plenty of room for a volume dealing with the subject from a practical standpoint. The fact that illumination in mediæval times reached a marvellous standard of perfection is no reason why modern illuminators should confine themselves to inferior imitation of the work of a bygone age. There is ample scope here for originality, and modern illumination should take every advantage of it.

Mr. Sidney Farnsworth has given us something which supplies a real need. While he touches on the development and past history of the art of illumination, the greater part of the volume is a guide to students of the craft. There are chapters on the preparation and use of the pen, the formation of letters, the composition and permanence of colours and the use of gold. In fact, the whole field of the illuminator's art is covered by a series of chapters crammed with useful and practical information. There are numerous illustrations, some of them in gold and colours, and a large number of diagrams and drawings by the author. Mr. Farnsworth is to be congratulated on the production of a work which will be invaluable to professional and amateur illuminators and cannot fail to arouse public interest in an art that has been too long neglected.

"Illumination and Its Development in the Present Day." By Sidney Farnsworth. London: Hutchinson. 24/- net.

IN GAELIC GUISE.

In its anomalous position as an olden tongue "rusting unburnished" for centuries, but now suddenly applied to modern existence, Irish is undergoing a rapid process of evolution. During this period of transition considerable attention is being devoted to translation, which, by virtue of its need of the definite expression of certain things, makes for directness and accuracy, though, on the other hand, of course, it fetters creative genius. Standard works in English, Spanish and German already have been treated. The present volume, by Pádraig Ó Cadhla, is a Gaelic version of Lewis Carroll's renowned wonder-tale, and narrates the quaint story of Alice in rich and racy Irish. A book of this nature is incomplete if not illustrated, and pictures —somewhat deficient in finish, it is true—are here furnished generously. "Eibhlis i d Tir na n-Iongantas" will be cordially welcomed by the band of "Gaedhilgeóiri" who constitute the Irish-reading public.

"Eachtraidh Eibhlis i d'Tir na n-Iongantas." Translated by Pádraig Ó Cadhla. Dublin: Maunsel and Roberts. 4/6 net.

RECENT FICTION.

These recent Scottish tales of the plain, rugged folk whom Mrs. Jacob comprehends so unerringly are given with the powerful simplicity that we associate with a rare gift of story-telling. The tragedy of the two old sisters, Phemie and Margaret Moir, whose clouded brains never realise that the wild days of "forty-five" are ancient history—forty years afterwards—and their brother's part against the British of no moment, makes a pathetic picture. The heroine of "The Debatable Land," Jessie Mary, is an inarticulate working-girl, and her problem is the unwelcome attentions of her employer's loutish son, from whom she is rescued by the brown gipsy who has pitched his tent in the neighbourhood. Of such slight material are the tales composed, but every story forms a fragment of Scottish country life that dwells in the mind.

"Tales of My Own Country." By Violet Jacob. Murray. 7/6 net.

"The Box of Spikenard" is a clever and outspoken study of a woman by a woman. Feo Clonshannon is a girl of exceptionally fine character, and she marries an extremely attractive person, a soldier and a born leader of men. They seem to be an ideal couple, but her very love for him lays her open to hurt. He does not want, as she does with him, to share everything. Feo is not a girl to imagine difficulties, and she sets herself resolutely to adapt herself to her husband; but estrangement is brought about by an incident during the war in which his hardness to another human being shocks and repels her. The end, however, is one of reconciliation and happiness, and husband and wife start off afresh, with a better understanding of each other than if no troubles had crossed their lives.

"The Box of Spikenard." By Ethel Bellom. Hutchinson. 7/6 net.

The situation of the husband, who is reported killed in the war, and returns at the most inopportune moment, lends itself to divers methods of treatment. Eddy Caspar is a wastrel; his existence benefits no one, and, least of all, himself. Furthermore, he is liable to be arrested as deserter, and it is his ex-wife's former lover, Dura, who takes control of affairs, befriends and doctors the miserable man. The manner of Eddy's death throws suspicion upon Dick, but the author fails to present with any clarity the effect upon Dora. Would she forgive him all, or is the clearing of his name the only road to a happy ending? We remain somewhat mystified.

"Passing Footsteps." By Sophie Cole. Mills and Boon. 7/6 net.

The chief impression left on the reader by Mrs. Penny's new story is that she tried to put far too much into the compass of one novel. The love interest lies in the detailed account which she gives of Hindu customs and superstitions; but we are asked also to give our attention to the study of a Westernised high caste Hindu in process of being converted to Christianity. There are numerous love motives, in which an inelegant, slangy young English girl plays a prominent part; but no apparent effort is made to co-ordinate these various themes into a connected whole, and the ending is lame.

"The Swami's Curse." By F. E. Penny. Hodder and Stoughton. 7/6 net.

Sir Charles Colton-Veolkes, having unexpectedly fallen heir to the title and estates of Veolkes Manor, returns from his wanderings among the pigmies of Africa to find himself a centre of matrimonial interest. Not feeling quite fit to encounter the embarrassing attentions pressed on him, he allows the report to go abroad that in Africa he had married Damoosa, daughter of the pygmy chief. From this effort to bamboozle the chase springs a plentiful crop of diverting situations, and the baronet finds that his ingenious evasion is too much for him to control. In the end, of course, everything is straightened out and he wins the girl of his heart.

"Bamboosa." By Richard E. Goddard. Hurst and Blackett. 7/6 net.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

The Loom of the Law. By J. A. R. Cairns. London: Hutchinson. 16/- net.

Past Times and Pastimes. By the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Two Vols. 42/- net.

The Goldish Book. By Phyllis Austin. Illustrated by C. Robinson. London: Hutchinson. 6/- net.

Doris and David All Alone. By Elizabeth Mare. Illustrated by C. Robinson. London: Hutchinson. 6/- net.

Maya. The Adventures of a Little Boy. By Waldemar Bonsels. London: Hutchinson. 7/6 net.

Jacob's Room. By Virginia Woolf. The Hogarth Press. 7/6 net.

Old Wives' Woman. By Jane Barr. Duckworth. 7/6 net.

Constancy. By Nora Kent. Parsons. 7/6 net.

The Enchanted Garden. By the Author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden." Macmillan. 7/6 net.

Mary. By James James. Hurst and Blackett. 7/6 net.

Historic Byways. By Hamish Miles and Raymond Mortimer. Lane. 7/6 net.

Peter's People. By Curtis Yorke. Hutchinson. 7/6 net.

The Wounded Name. By D. K. Broster. Murray. 7/6 net.

Ellen. By Mary Julian. Hutchinson. 7/6 net.

Vandemark's Folly. By Herbert Quick. Hutchinson. 7/6 net.

Lady Rose. By John Freeman. Hurst and Blackett. 7/6 net.

Miscellaneous.

Hockey. By S. H. Shoveller. London: Allen and Unwin. 6/- net.

Kai Lung's Golden Hours. By Ernest Bramah. London: Grant Richards. 7/6 net.

Points of View. By Viscount Birkenhead. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Two Vols. 42/- net.

In Defence of Learning: A Reply to Attacks on the Public Schools. By Walter Wynn. London: Fisher Unwin. 6/- net.

Ireland in 1921. By C. J. C. Street. London: Allen. 21/- net.

The Handbook of Palestine. Edited by H. C. Luke and E. Keith Roach. London: Macmillan. 25/- net.

The Complete Auction Bridge Player. By Florence Irwin. London: Putnam. 7/6 net.

Chess Problems. By Comyns Wilshere Rice, and Sidney Hamilton Taylor. The Year Book of the Design and Industries Association. London: Benn. 15/- net.

Swansdown. By Duncan Swann. London: Humphreys.

The Outline of Science. By J. Arthur Thomson. London: Newnes. Vol. II.

Hamlet. With Decorations by John Austin. London: Selwyn and Blount. 25/- net.

The Lost Path. By Gertie de S. Wentworth-James. London: Werner Laurie. 2/6 net.

My Chinese Marriage. By "M.T.F." London: Lane. 6/- net.

Theory of Advanced Greek Prose Composition. By John Donovan, S.J. Oxford: Blackwell. Vol. II. 7/6 net.

London in Seven Days. By Arthur Milton. London: Mills and Boon. 5/- net.

Phyllis—and Others. By E. H. Lacon Watson. London: Selwyn and Blount. 5/- net.

Reserve. By John Kettelwell. London: Werner Laurie. 1/- net.

Poor Folk in Spain. By Jan and Cora Gordon. London: Lane. 12/6 net.

Perrault's Tales. With decorations by John Austin. London: Selwyn and Blount. 5/- net.

Translations.

Stavrogin's Confession and the Plan of "The Life of a Great Sinner." By F. M. Dostoevsky. Translated by J. Middleton Murry and Virginia Woolf. London: The Hogarth Press. 2/- net.

The Liar. By Carlo Goldoni. Translated by Gordon Lovat Fraser. Illustrated by C. Lovat Fraser. London: Selwyn and Blount. 7/6 net.

Verse.

Shorter Lyrics of the Twentieth Century, 1900-1922. Selected by W. H. Davies. London: The Poetry Bookshop. 5/- net.

Echoes. By Amelie Rives. London: Hurst and Blackett. 5/- net.

Echoes from Theocritus. By R. C. Lehmy. London: Selwyn and Blount. 5/- net.

ULSTER HEADMISTRESSES.

The annual general meeting of the Ulster Head Mistresses' Association was held in Victoria College, Belfast, Miss Matier presiding.

The members discussed the interim report of the Departmental Committee, of which they expressed approval, but much dissatisfaction was felt at the postponement of the date on which it should be brought before the Northern Parliament.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That we learn with regret the decision of the Northern Government not to deal during this session with the education scheme for Northern Ireland. In view of the increased difficulties this delay will cause to those concerned with secondary education, we urge the Northern Government to adhere to the date now promised for introducing the Education Bill (February, 1923), so that legislative power may be given to the Lewis report of the Departmental Committee on the Educational Services of Northern Ireland; and we urge further that those clauses of the report be retained unaltered which recommend that salaries to secondary teachers and grants to secondary schools be retrospective to the date (February, 1922) when the Ministry took over the control of education in Northern Ireland."

IRISH PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

THE READING OF SHAKESPEARE.

Two or three years ago the question whether Shakespeare should be read in primary schools was much debated in literary, educational, and ecclesiastical circles. This year the question arises in a more acute form. Owing to the introduction of Irish almost universally as a compulsory subject, the time for English has had to be drastically cut down, and at least one of those principal authors that the senior classes were accustomed to read must be dropped.

"I imagine," said Mr. J. F. Homan, who delivered a lecture entitled: "Shakespeare in the Schools," at the Molesworth Hall, Dublin, last night, under the auspices of the British Empire Shakespeare Society, "that in many cases Shakespeare is the victim." Perhaps he ought to say at once that he was not going to discuss the new arrangements for the teaching of Irish. They all recognised that the arrangements were there, that they necessitated a drastic cutting down of the time for English, and that one of the three English authors hitherto read must be dropped. The question was: should Shakespeare be dropped in every case, or retained in every case where he was read, or should Shakespeare be now taken up by those schools which had not done so hitherto?

The lecturer proceeded to narrate how he first came to study the immortal author, and the pleasure and profit which he derived from that study. In the course of time he came to appreciate and love Shakespeare's works, and found in them a wonderful mirror to human nature. In the school in which he was educated, Shakespeare was known chiefly as the poet to whom was attributed the authorship of a number of filthy rhymes which boys whispered to one another in the absence of the teacher. If the attributing to Shakespeare the authorship of those disgusting rhymes was at all common, that fact should go far to explain the extravagant and extraordinary exaggeration of whatever coarseness there was in the plays. He would not have touched upon that part of the subject if it had not been made the chief theme of controversy by some writers in the newspapers. They did not deny that Shakespeare's plays suggest high and noble ideals, broaden the vision, impart to the thought and language of the student a dignity and a strength that he can derive from no other profane author; but, they say, all these advantages are more than counterbalanced by the coarse expressions found in the play.

CHILDREN AND SHAKESPEARE.

That opinion amazed him. For, in the first place, there were many of Shakespeare's plays in which he could not recall a single objectionable expression from beginning to end. In the second place, every editor used his judgment as to what words to delete and what words to retain. Surely their Irish publishers might be trusted to produce editors that would satisfy the most fastidious. The lecturer's own opinion was that children should be given full opportunity and every encouragement to read Shakespeare both at school and at home. Through very many of the plays the children would find passages easily connectable with some persons, places, and events already known and loved by them, and their interest would naturally and quickly extend from the older knowledge to the new.

From that day forth the teaching of Shakespeare would be a joy. Teachers have given to their pupils a mode of pleasurable gratification, a means of cultural development, an instrument of refinement, a foundation for thought, and an instrument of expression that would strengthen within them as they grew from adolescence to manhood, from manhood to middle age, and onward to the evening of life, with ever widening their vision, refining and elevating their taste above the selfish jealousies, heated feuds, and petty frivolities of the period.

The Rev. T. J. Ryan, Mr. M. D. Collins, the Rev. W. Harris, Mr. C. H. Oldham, and others also spoke.

McCREA-MAGEE COLLEGE.

DEMAND FOR STATE AID.

The public opening meeting of the session in connection with McCrea-Magee College was held in Londonderry, Professor R. Lockerby, M.A., D.Sc., the veteran head of the faculty, presiding over a good attendance of students and friends of the institution.

The President, in his opening address, referred to the changes in the Divinity and Arts Faculties of the college, and mentioned that he had been engaged in the teaching of mathematics for seventy years. The changes in the Divinity faculty would involve fundamental alterations in the original constitution of the college, and their introduction would probably require the sanction of an Act of Parliament. The largest part of the funds which went to institute the college came from Mrs. Magee, of Dublin. It was found necessary to ascertain by legal proceedings what the terms of her will implied. The decision of the Courts was that the college referred to in her will must be a "complete" college with the education of candidates for the ministry, a college in which a young man entering after proper training in a secondary school could proceed from start to finish in five or six years' course in arts and divinity which our Church could accept. The college was opened in 1865, and until the middle of 1921 was worked as a complete college. It was no longer to be a college providing the full curriculum in arts and divinity which their Church prescribed. The curriculum in divinity was to be greatly restricted and curtailed. Candidates for the ministry who had their arts course there, as all who appreciated the value of a T.C.D. degree would like to do, would have the opportunity of pursuing there the more preliminary parts of their divinity course. For all the more advanced parts of their divinity course they must go elsewhere.

The scholarships having been distributed by the President, a statement adopted by the faculty was read by Professor D. J. Semple (Secretary), stating:—"That during the last half-century the Queen's College, Belfast, with a Government endowment of £7,000 per annum, has, under Government patronage, developed into the Queen's University of Belfast, with an endowment of £30,000 per annum, while the McCrea-Magee College has been left to carry on its public work entirely on its own resources. That it has done, with a vitality and success which are amazing under the circumstances. We are now entitled to demand a Government subsidy adequate to place it financially as an arts school on an equality with the corresponding department of Queen's University, Belfast, in order to equip it for the proper and effective carrying out of its public service. The Northern Ministry must, in the public interest, endeavour at this juncture to make the most of all educational endowments in Northern Ireland—whether public or private—and the trustees of McCrea-Magee College, who have shown great public spirit during the last few years, may be fully relied upon for any assistance in their power."

The Moderator (Right Rev. Dr. W. G. Strahan, R.A.) said it devolved upon the Northern Government to consider favourably the claims of Derry and the neighbourhood, and to recognise the great value of that institution.

Rev. Professor James Strahan, M.A., D.D., having delivered the opening lecture, the subject being "Spiritual Revival," the proceedings concluded with the pronouncing of the Benediction.

A UNITED IRELAND.

DR. PEACOCKE'S HOPE.

Addressing the annual Synod of Derry and Raphoe in Derry on Wednesday, the Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Peacocke, said that he need not dwell on the awful crimes that defiled their land during the past twelve months; on the terrible conditions of anarchy and disorder that had prevailed in many districts, the laws of God and man alike disregarded; on the cruel sufferings that had been endured, especially by those who were members of his Church—namely, in the South and West; but to some extent, at least, in parts of his own diocese in County Donegal. Their heartfelt sympathy was with all who had been afflicted in mind, body, or estate. He for one did not believe that these outrages were done by the will of the Irish people, and he hoped they would show that this was so. With rare exceptions no molestation had been offered to his clergy in that diocese, and he had personally, in travelling about to every part of it, except in one trifling instance, met with nothing but civility.

The Provisional Government, he believed, was making a strong effort to put an end to all this lawlessness, and to bring the Free State back to conditions of peace and civilisation. It was the duty of all right-minded men to give them such assistance as they were able to in their formidable task. The Northern Government inside the Six Counties had, in the face of great difficulties, done a splendid work for the well-being of all law-abiding citizens within its borders, and he looked forward to further measures in the interests of education and temperance.

Speaking as one who loved his native land in sincerity and in truth, his lordship said that he had not lost hope that he should see the day—God grant that it might not be far distant—when the Northern Government and the Free State Government, working hand and hand within the great Commonwealth of the British Empire, would together rule over a happy, harmonious, and united Ireland, in which the law of God was supreme, and the well-being of all classes, creeds, and sections the ruling principle.

PRODUCE AND FOOD.

CATTLE.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN CATTLE, North Circular road, Thursday.—The variations in our stock supply, as between to-day and last week, were immaterial, and not such as to have any special bearing or influence on away of trade. There was a very good attendance of buyers from across Channel, who extended keener patronage to the nicer qualities of bullocks; in fact, all classes of useful cattle at a figure that fitted their requirements. A generally healthier tone dominated market for the prime descriptions of stock, but coarse and inferior cattle and sheep remain as difficult and uncertain as ever to realise.

	Numbers on offer this week as compared with last.		Corresponding weeks of 1921.	1922.
Cattle	6,705	increase 24	6,501	3,349
Sheep and lambs	7,455	decrease 493	8,314	4,573
Veal calves	31	increase 15	4	4

Market opened with a steady support and good inquiry for finished cattle around last day's values. Choice quality bullocks and heifers averaged 42s. 6d. to 45s. and 43s. per cwt., some rare fancy exhibits occasionally going something more. Good medium cattle were from 42s. to 46s. 6d., rough and commoner descriptions, say, 37s. 6d. to 41s. per cwt. Much keener demand for choice young beef cows; the right sort readily realised 44s. to 45s. and 46s. per cwt.; but trade for ordinary and poor quality slaughter cows remains tedious and irregular, with prices anywhere from 26s. up to, say, 37s. 6d. per cwt. on foot.

In the sheep market there was no really quotable change established, but for the choicer qualities of mutton, especially Cheviot types, the trend was in favour of owners. Perhaps, on the whole, light quality hoggets and ordinary sorts of ewes were not so depressed as before, and the market in main consequently showed an evener and steadier routine. For certain classes of lambs the tone was in the dearer direction, but generally little change can be recorded. Thin descriptions as discouraging as previously to cash. Choice wether mutton from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; fancy Cheviot sorts, perhaps, 1s. per lb. or so more. Good medium qualities from 11d. to 12½d. per lb.; other descriptions, say, 9½d. to 10½d. per lb. Best run of lambs from 95s. to 98s. apiece; those above and below these figures rather uncertain to quote for. Choice-fed veal averaged 9½d. to 10½d. per lb.; runners and half-fed calves from 5½d. to 8½d. per lb.

DUBLIN DAIRY, North Circular road, Thursday.—There were 202 milcher exhibits on this market. Prime heifer springers of some breeding and also fresh calved heifers sold much easier, but the rest sort hard to find, and in that absence top quality fresh cows and calved heifers came in for more attention. Altogether trade for milch stockers of good to more than ordinary merit is fairly satisfactory, but other sorts remain a bit uncertain to operate in. In the case of springers and fresh calved cows figures run from £30 to £38, £40 and £42 being paid for medium stockers, £26 to £29; small and ordinary cows, £15 to £23 and £25 each.

DUBLIN PIG, North Circular road, Thursday.—There was a slight falling off in supply of bacon pigs on this morning's market, but trade was firm, the 1,121 head offered gave a nice selection of quality, and a good attendance of buyers, mostly local, were acting in shipping interests, an active trade was put through, and, rather earlier posted than usual, pens being well sold out by 10 o'clock. Factory men showed a firmer up-to-mark, and on choice bacon pigs be recorded 30/- to 7/- per cwt. Dearer. Choice stores to stout hogs, £3 to £3 7/-, extra £3 10/- heavier to £4 10/-. Suckers, £1 per pair, approx. Good weight sucking-pigs sow pigs, 50/- to 65/- per cwt. Bye weights store pigs continue very dear and lead to buy.

GLASGOW, Wednesday.—Strathmore Auction Company wires:—Supplies of fat cattle at all centres were moderate. Best finished bullocks and heifers were scarce and dear. Best descriptions met a fair trade, with a very good attendance of provincial buyers. Prices for Irish fat cattle on Monday advanced 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Sheep a firmer trade; prices tending higher. 2,190 store cattle were offered at Merklands Wharf, Glasgow, on Wednesday. Quality of a high standard. Large attendance of buyers—the best this season. A good demand was experienced, and an excellent clearance was effected. —(Advt.)

GLASGOW MARKET REPORT, 26th October, 1922.—Hegarty and Kelly, 273 Duke street, Glasgow, report large supplies of fat cattle in to-day's market. For all classes of cattle trade was firm, last week's prices being fully maintained. Top quality made a shade more money. Sheep and lambs made recent currencies. Telegrams: Hegarty, Glasgow. —(Advt.)

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday.—There was a smaller supply of pigs, and a steady, good inquiry advanced prices all round. Quotations per cwt., bacon weights, at about late rates. Most were sold. Much as last week. Cattle 27, sheep 2,000, pigs 1,200.

LEVER'S Linseed, Cotton, Compound, Cocoanut, Fine Nut Cakes and Meals, Pig Meal. Agent—William Rourke, 36 North Circular road, Dublin.—(Advt.)

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES.—BRISTOL, Thursday.—WHEAT.—Cargo market firm, while a fair inquiry existed. Spot, 2,000 qrs. Canadian No. 1 Northern Manitoba, sold 47/-; 30,000 qrs. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, due Nov., sold 47/-; 2,000 qrs. Australian, due Nov., 50/3; 7,000 tons No. 2 white Western Pacific, Nov./Dec., 48/-; 2,000 qrs. No. 2 white Western Manitoba, afloat, sold 51/6, Oct. 51/3, Oct.-Nov. 48/10½ to 49/1, Nov.-Dec. 48/7½, Dec. 48/6, Jan. 48/9, Feb. 48/10½, March 48/9, April 48/7½. MAIZE.—Quiet. Spot, Plate steamers afloat sellers 37/9, Oct.-Nov. 34/6, and Nov.-Dec. 34/3, buyers. 5,000 qrs. Plate steamers, Oct. 31st guaranteed sold 35/6. Parcels steady. Plate, Oct.-Oct. sold 34/3, and Oct.-Nov. 33/9, per 480lbs. FLOUR.—Quiet. Spot, Canadian Manitoba patents 40/-, Oct.-Nov. 39/6, Nov.-Dec. 39/3, Dec. 39/-, Jan. 38/9, Feb. 38/6, March 38/3, April 38/-, May 37/9, June 37/6, July 37/3, Aug. 37/-, Sept. 36/9, per 280lbs. HARTLEY quiet. Cargo

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
At 7.45—THOS. C. DAGNALL PRESENTS
AMBROSE APPLEJOHN'S ADVENTURE,
DIRECT FROM THE CRITERION THEATRE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MONDAY NEXT, FOR SIX NIGHTS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30.
THE GEORGE EDWARDES' CO.
and Production in the New Musical Farce,
WHIRLED INTO HAPPINESS,
FROM THE LYRIC THEATRE, LONDON.
Cast includes—
MARIE MITCHELL, JOE NIGHTINGALE,
MURRAY PILKINGTON, F. POPE STAMPER,
MARGARET CAMPBELL.
(In her Original Part).
Wall Charts. Augmented Orchestra.
USUAL PRICES. NOW BOOKING.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
8.45. ..... TWICE NIGHTLY. ..... 8.45.
WILL BLAND
AND HIS
"MAGICAL MAIDS."
IRUKA and PARTNER. JACK SMILES,
AND FULL STAR COMPANY.
DON'T FORGET WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st.
ARTHUR ARMSTRONG'S BENEFIT.
Box Office Open 10 to 6.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND FOLLOWING NIGHTS,
at 8.15. Matinee Saturday, 2.30.
First Production of
"GRASSHOPPER,"
A Play in four acts by Padraic Colum and
Edward Wasbburn Found.
Tickets at Theatre. 'Phone 3368.
And at CLERY'S, Lr. O'Connell street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
..... TWICE NIGHTLY. 8.45
THE BEAUTIFUL DOMESTIC PLAY,
"THE STEPMOTHER,"
By ARTHUR SHIRLEY.
Seats Booked at Theatre, 2/6. Tel. 5016.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
DON'T MISS THIS FILM.
"THE GRIM COMEDIAN,"
STARRING
JACK HOLT.
SUNDAYS, 4 to 6.30, and 8.30 to 10.30.

METROPOLE CINEMA.
CONTINUOUS. ..... 3-10.30.

EVE FRANCIS
IN
"SIBILLA, THE DANCER."
A Story of Spain, with exquisite Scenes of the Alhambra and other Famous Buildings.
Full Comedy, Topical and Fashion PROGRAMME.
Coming shortly—
NORMA TALMADGE in
"SMILIN' THROUGH."
The latest and greatest production.

RESTAURANT.
OPEN 12.30 TO 9.30.
ORCHESTRAL MUSIC—1 to 2.30, 4.30 to 6.30, 7.30 to 9.
Solos by Erwin Goldsmith, at 8 p.m. daily.

BALLROOM.
DANCING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
8 to 11.
Evening Dress.
Tickets—R. Lecomte, Esqre., Esq., 27 Auctable, 5/6, or at the Restaurant.

THE PICTURE HOUSE,
GRAFTON STREET.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,
"RAPIDS OF LIFE."
Comedy, Topical and Fashion
JENNY HASSELQUIST
AND
MONKEY SHINES
COMEDY.
Open 10 to 12.30 p.m. Daily.
Prices—1/6 and 2/-.

GIRLS' MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.
TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 27th, at 7.45 p.m.
St. Matthias Hall, Adelaide road.
SATURDAY, 28th, at 3 p.m.
Public Meeting, Harcourt Hall.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 28th, at 7 p.m.,
Adelaide Road Presbyterian Church.
Speakers—Miss Cousins, Belfast; Miss Jamison, Miss Hackett, Dublin; Miss Dagg, B.A. (Dublin), Rev. L. Farquharson, M.A. (Dublin), Rev. Cameron, B.A., and Mrs. MacLennan (Orissa), Mr. Kay (China), and Rev. W. M. Carrin.

HAROLD'S CROSS PARISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY GIFT DAY.
PAROCHIAL HALL, LEINSTER ROAD, WEST.
TO-DAY, 3.30-6.0, 7.0-9.30.
Opening by Mrs. ORMSBY-HAMILTON.
Organ Recital.
Lantern Lecture, 8.0.
MUSIC. TEA.

SALE OF WORK
IN ST. ANDREW'S PAROCHIAL HALL, OUTSIDE 27th and 28th.
OPENED TO-DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK
BY LADY ROSS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.
DAIL EIREANN.

Following is the order of advertisements to-day issue Times:—

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Hotels.
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Dairy, etc.
Land and Estate Agents.
Situations Vacant and Wanted.
Miscellaneous.
Specific Articles for Sale and Wanted.
Garden, etc.
Poultry, Eggs, Dairy, etc.
Furniture and Household.
Horses, etc.
Dress for Sale & Wanted.
Dogs for Sale & Wanted.
Cycles.
Schools.
Sundries.
Stabling to Let and Wanted.
Apartments and Swiss Cottage.
Business Premises, Houses to Let and Wanted.
Apartments, Country Residences and Hotels.
Cycles and Motor Cars.
Property Sales.
Entertainments.
Commercial Notices.
Auctions.
Lectures.
Tenders.
Tenders for Coals and Lamps.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
THE WYLIE-TATE
SUPER PIERROTS OF 1922.
Ambrose Barker, Peggy Wynne, Beryl Beresford, Leslie Hinton, William Trussell, John Harcourt, and Dick Tubb, ALL STARS.
WINTER GARDENS CAFE.
LADIES' ORCHESTRA, 1 to 2.30 and 4 to 6 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL.
LEGGETT BYRNE VARIETY MATINEE,
TO-MORROW AT 2.30.
Booking TO-DAY at Hippodrome. Usual Prices.

TIVOLI (6.40 and 9 Tel. 4125.) THEATRE
DEGUCHI TROUPE.
Incomparable Japanese Entertainers.
Dorothy Ford, Walter Lawson, Worth Mofford Cosgrave and Burns, Rocho and Cole.
GORDON FINDLAY.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
LAST 2 DAYS.
3.30 to 10.15. LAST 2 DAYS.
PAULINE FREDERICK
in "BONDS OF LOVE."
HER CROWNING DRAMATIC ACHIEVEMENT.
At 4.20, 6.40, and 9.10. Splendid Programme.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
LAST 2 DAYS ..... 3 to 10.30 P.M.
"PHROSO."
SIR ANTHONY HOPE'S WONDERFUL ROMANCE.
SHOWING AT 3.40, 6.10, 8.40.
Next Week—"CASEY'S MILLIONS."

MASKED FANCY DRESS DANCE, LA SCALA.
The Committee regret to announce that this Dance has been POSTPONED.

GRAND CENTRAL CINEMA
"LIFE'S DARN FUNNY."
With VIOLA DANA.
And, by Special Request,
"ROSES IN THE DUST."
Monday Next—"A VIRGIN PARADISE."

THE PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
"PRINCESS JONES,"
Starring ALICE CALHOUN.
A delightful Comedy-Drama.
GAZETTE, COMEDIES, ETC.
MONDAY NEXT:
"FACING THE MUSIC."
Starring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

RATHMINES LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.
A PUBLIC LANTERN LECTURE
By J. JOLY, M.A., D.Sc., F.T.C.D.,
ENTITLED,
"IS MARS INHABITED?"
PAROCHIAL HALL, BELGRAVE SQUARE,
TO-NIGHT,
27th OCTOBER, 8 o'clock.
Chairman—Sir W. de COURCY WHEELER, F.R.S.
Admission—ONE SHILLING.

SALTHILL HOTEL DANCES.
TO-MORROW EVENING, 8 to 11.
Miss Weiner's Orchestra. Tickets obtainable at Hotel Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS' (IRELAND) TRADE UNION.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ABOVE UNION WILL TAKE PLACE in the
OAK ROOM, MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN,
(By kind permission of the Lord Mayor)
On TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 28th inst., at 1.30 p.m.
(By Order),
GENERAL SECRETARY.
4 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin.

GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.
TRAIN SERVICE.
On and from Friday, 27th October, Passenger Trains will run from Limerick Junction to Sligo at 10.0 a.m. and Limerick Junction to Galway at 10.0 a.m. Trains will run from Sligo to Limerick Junction at 9.42 a.m.
Branch line services continue as already announced, and additional Trains will leave Limerick for Ballybrophy on Nenagh at 9.16 a.m. and 12.50 and 4.30 p.m. Ballybrophy for Limerick at 11.50 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.
The Limerick and Listowel service is now extended to Abbeydorney. Trains leave Limerick for Abbeydorney at 11.20 a.m. and for Listowel at 6.0 p.m. Trains leave Abbeydorney for Limerick at 3.20 p.m. and for Listowel at 8.55 a.m. and 5.54 p.m.
By Order,
E. A. NEALE, General Manager.
Kingsbridge Station,
Dublin, 20th October, 1922.

Barometers and Forecasters, 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
CHARLES EDWARD CLIBBORN, late of Abner House, Clontarf, in the County of Tipperary, Esquire, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Statute 23 and 24 Vic. Cap. 38, that all persons claiming to be creditors, or otherwise having any claim or demand against the estate of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 16th day of April, 1922, are hereby required, before the 30th day of November, 1922, to furnish in writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the Administrator, to whom Letters of Administration Intestate of the Personal estate were granted forth of the District Registry at Waterford of the High Court of Justice in Southern Ireland, King's Bench Division (Probate), on the 8th day of September, 1922, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; and notice is hereby further given that after the said 30th day of November, 1922, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and particulars shall have been given as aforesaid.
Dated this 19th day of October, 1922.
A. and L. GOODBODY, Solicitors for the Administrator, 24 Dame street, Dublin.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE REQUESTS.
IN THE GOODS OF
ELIZABETH ANNE MAGEE, late of Erith Lodge, Sandymount, in the County of Dublin, Spinster, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to 50 and 51 Vic., Cap. 54, that the above-named Deceased by her Will dated the 14th day of November, 1904, bequeathed the under Charitable Legacies:—
To the Turaun street Ragged and Industrial School £200
To the Sisters Widows and Orphans Society £150
To the Irish Clergy Sons Education Society £150
To the Monkstown Hospital £100
To the Association for Relief of Distressed Protestants £100
And by her said Will the said Testatrix appointed Robert Pelham Mayne, of 6 Dawson street, in the City of Dublin, Solicitor, and the Reverend Gerald William Peacock, of the Rectory, Grenagh, in the County of Kilkenny, Clerk in Holy Orders, to be the Executors thereof.
The said Testatrix died in the 93rd day of June, 1922, and Probate of her said Will (with one Codicil dated the 5th day of April, 1921) was granted forth of the Principal Registry, King's Bench Division (Probate), of the High Court of Justice in Southern Ireland, on the 24th day of August, 1922, to the said Executors.
Dated the 26th day of October, 1922.
MILWARD JONES, MAYNE & SHARP,
Solicitors for the
Executors,
6 Dawson street, Dublin.
To the Commissioners for Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and to all persons whom it may concern.

NOTICE TO NEXT-OF-KIN.
IN THE GOODS OF
MARY ANNE (or MARIANNE) SMITH, of the Post Office, Stillorgan, in the County of Dublin, Spinster, Deceased.
Take notice that on the expiration of eight days from the date hereof, we shall apply to the proper Officer of the High Court of Justice in Southern Ireland, King's Bench Division (Probate), for Letters of Administration (Intestate) of the above-named Deceased, who died on 19th February, 1922, unless a Caveat has been entered thereto within the aforesaid eight days.
Dated this 27th day of October, 1922.
CRPPN and SWEENEY, Solicitors for the intended Administrator, 55 Anglesea street, Dublin.

IN THE GOODS OF
WALTER GIRARD, late of Riverside, Herbert road, in the County of Dublin, Esquire, Deceased.
Take notice that on the expiration of eight days from the date hereof I shall apply to the proper Officer of the High Court of Justice in Southern Ireland, King's Bench Division (Probate), for Grant of Probate of the Will of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 19th day of March, 1922, unless a Caveat thereto has been duly entered within the aforesaid eight days.
Dated this 26th day of October, 1922.
MICHAEL J. HEARN, Solicitor, 24 Dame street, Dublin.
To all whom it may concern.

Nearly 18,000,000 gallons of Swiss wine, 75 per cent. more than the average, has been produced in this year's harvest. The quality is better than was expected and prices are coming down.

It is announced by the Office of Works that the State Apartments and Swiss Cottage, Museum at Osborne will not be open to the public after to-day until further notice.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Greece, the negotiations between the Italian and the Greeks for the conclusion of a concordat have been indefinitely postponed.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
CART AND RICK COVERS,
IN
GREEN, DRAB, BLACK and WHITE.
MOTOR LORRY COVERS,
GREEN, WHITE, DRAB.
SIDECAR COVER IN HOODITE TO ORDER A SPECIALITY.
HORSE LOIN COVERS,
DOG COVERS, Etc.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
43 & 46 LR. SACKVILLE ST.
76 MID. ABBEY ST.
54 NASSAU ST.
65 DAWSON ST.
DUBLIN.
Also at CORK AND LONDON.

EDMOND JOHNSON, LTD.
SOLID SILVER CUPS, BOWLS, TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, AND TRAYS.
MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES.
94 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

THE CENTRAL STORES.
TABLE GLASS & CHINA.
NICEST SELECTION.
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL,
7, 9, and 10 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1922.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
Dublin 1038 and 5037.
Belfast 1767.
London Central 4350.
BELFAST OFFICE: 108 Royal Avenue.
LONDON OFFICE: 89 Fleet Street.
POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION: 19/6 per quarter.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

General Inference.—The depression off our South-West coasts will cause winds to freshen from between east and south-east, becoming strong in the Channel and off the South-West coasts. Some rain is probable in the South-West, but weather is likely to remain fair for another twenty-four hours in other districts.

Ireland.—Wind south-east, fresh or strong; dull, probably some rain; visibility moderate to good; rather milder.

South-West Seaboard, Mouth of Channel to South-West Ireland.—Wind south-east, strong; sea rather rough; dull, some rain; visibility moderate.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Wind east, moderate to strong; sea rather rough; visibility good.

North-West Seaboard, North Ireland, to Hebrides.—Wind east, light or moderate; sea slight; fine; visibility good.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day	Morning 4.20	Evening 4.54
To-morrow	5.32	6.10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises 7.13	Sets 5.5
To-morrow	7.15	5.3
LIGHTING-UP TIME		6.5 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre—"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure," 7.45 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"The Stepmother," 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"Grasshopper," 8.15 p.m.
Empire Theatre—Varieties, 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Metropole Cinema—Continuous, 3 to 10.30 p.m.
La Scala Theatre—Continuous, 3 to 10.30 p.m.
Grand Central Cinema—Continuous.
The Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, continuous.
Princess, Rathmines—Pictures, continuous.
The Picture House, Grafton street—12 to 10.30.
Hermione Lecture—Alexandra College, 4 p.m.
Girls' Missionary Conference—St. Matthias's Hall, 7.45 p.m.
Lecture by Dr. Joly—Parochial Hall, Belgrave square, 8 p.m.
C.M.S. Gift Day—Parochial Hall, Leinster road, West, 3.30-6.0, 7.0-9.30 p.m.
Sale of Work—St. Andrew's Parochial Hall, 3 p.m.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

The appointment is announced to-day of eleven new district judges who will take the place of resident magistrates in the Free State. The names of sixteen other district judges will be announced immediately.—(P. 5.)

Among heavy claims for malicious injury in the Peninsula of County Kerry, lodged with the Provisional Government yesterday, is one for £20,000 from the Tralee and Dingle Railway.—(P. 5.)

The Railway Commission reported yesterday in favour of the nationalisation of the Irish railways.—(P. 5.)

Mr. David Barry (Chairman), at the meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board yesterday, told a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce that the Board hoped to arrange a reduction of the dues on shipping from the beginning of the new year.—(P. 6.)

The Lord Lieutenant inspected Belfast Harbour yesterday. The Chairman of the Board assured him that Belfast merchants were confident that trade would revive in the near future, and that the Board had taken certain steps, including the reduction of dues, to encourage it.—(P. 5.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Bonar Law's policy was announced yesterday. He proposes to work in the closest co-operation with France in foreign affairs; to exercise rigid economy, and to foster trade, especially trade within the Empire.—(P. 7.)

ABROAD

Invitations have been issued for the Near East Peace Conference. Aiserbaidjan, Georgia, and the Ukraine have not been invited to participate. In their Note to America the Allies say that they "will be glad to see" that country's representatives at the Conference.—(P. 5.)

Signor Facta's Cabinet resigned yesterday owing to the threatening attitude of the Fascisti (anti-Socialist Party), which has ordered a mobilisation of its fighting bands.—(P. 5.)

Four escaped convicts seized a schooner in Ouxhaven, shot the captain, and imprisoned the crew. They set out for Denmark, but wrecked the vessel. They were arrested by the crew of a German warship.—(P. 5.)

SPORTING.

At Newmarket yesterday Bucks Hussar won the Jockey Club Cup.—(P. 8.)

At Worcester Carnforth won the Worcester Autumn Handicap Plate.—(P. 8.)

COMMERCIAL

London Stock Market was very idle, with business again on a small scale. Prices were generally lower.—(P. 9.)

Money was again firm in Lombard street. Foreign exchanges—especially Paris and Brussels—were very weak.—(P. 9.)

Dublin Market was fairly busy, the feature being the rise in Parent Tyre issues.—(P. 9.)

The Conservative Programme.

The King dissolved Parliament yesterday and the new Prime Minister revealed his programme at Glasgow. The stage is now set for the drama of next month's elections. All the important leaders have spoken, and the nation knows where every party stands. Mr. Bonar Law's speech at Glasgow suited the occasion and it suited the surroundings in which it was delivered. He recognises very clearly that one of the chief reasons for the Coalition's downfall was the lavishness with which it made election promises and the ease with which it broke them. He does not intend to repeat the mistake of 1918. In outlining his policy he was very careful not to commit himself too deeply to any positive course of action. His policy, indeed, as he admitted freely, is largely negative in character; he will refrain from doing, or attempting to do, the things which brought his predecessor to grief. In this respect we think that Mr. Bonar Law is very wise. The nation has had a surfeit of experiment since the Armistice, and its chief desire now is to be given a chance to recuperate its dissipated energy and to gird its loins for the great economic effort which will be necessary in the near future. In the words of Mr. Bonar Law, "the people want to be left alone." Changes must be made, of course, where changes are inevitable in the national interest; but the new Premier proposes to institute the *minimum* number of political and social "reforms."

Mr. Bonar Law is a business man, and the burden of his speech was the importance to Britain of her trade. He declared his faith in the two great essentials of a successful trading policy—namely, peace abroad and economy at home. He announced that steps already had been taken to reduce the national expenditure. The Cabinet secretariat, which costs more than £50,000 a year, has been abolished in its present form, although some of its members—notably Sir Maurice Hankey—will be retained by the new Government. Furthermore, the Ministry of Pensions is about to be absorbed by one of the bigger departments of State. Economy by itself, of course, will not make markets. It will tend to lower the price of goods; but, in view of the virtual collapse of the European economic system, new markets are essential. In this connection Mr. Bonar Law has developed an admirable policy. He proposes to look for markets within the British Empire. The new Government will get into immediate touch with the Governments of the Dominions—including, we hope, the Irish Free State—and of India in order that a common trade policy may be evolved. If the Dominions consent to Mr. Bonar Law's plan, an economic conference will be held at the earliest possible date, and, if a wise system of Imperial preference is adopted, we may expect an immediate revival of trade.

The new Premier's foreign policy is simple. Britain must keep her friends. She will help France to the limit of her ability. She will use all her influence to establish a secure peace in the Near East, dealing fairly and squarely with friend and foe alike. She will seek a real understanding with both France and Italy, mindful, of course, of her own interests and the interests of her Empire, but keenly sympathetic with their particular points of view. The same considerations will determine Britain's policy towards Germany. Mr. Bonar Law does not believe that Germany ought to go scot free or that France ought to be the only beneficiary under the reparations scheme. France, he said, may have suffered more heavily than Britain, but Britain's losses are not expressed in devastated areas; they are expressed in the millions of men and women who are walking hungry through the streets of English cities and towns. Obviously, while Mr. Bonar Law is determined to strengthen the *Entente*, he has no intention of allowing British interests to suffer.

We are glad that this point has been made clear, because there is a section of opinion in England which seems to think that Britain's policy ought to be taken without question from the Quai d'Orsay. The new Prime Minister's policy is purely British, and, although it is neither novel nor ambitious, we believe that it is the policy which the people want.

Irish Railways.

The state of the Irish railways is desperate, indeed, if a cure can be attempted only by the means which are advocated in the majority report of the Provisional Government's Commission. This report sets forth certain facts which are not in dispute. Fares and rates are too high; wages bills have increased enormously in recent years; the companies are in perpetual conflict with Labour. The majority report advises that the Free State Government shall purchase all the railways in its area (including the Great Northern Company) and shall administer them through an independent railway board, which, it is suggested, would safeguard the country against the admitted vices of State control.

We do not say that this remedy would be worse than the disease; but we are convinced that its adoption before the search for a less drastic remedy had been exhausted would be a very reckless experiment. In the first place, State control of railways has been a failure in nearly every country where it has been applied. It has provided inefficient services, and the cheapening of fares and rates has been a process of robbing Peter to pay Paul. There is no prospect—as the recent postal strike reminds us—that the State employer would have less trouble with railway labour than the companies have to-day. The suggestion of an independent board of management is ingenious; but, in practice, independence would be impossible. Such a board would not fail to become the play-thing of every form of political pressure and intrigue. In the next place, the Free State Government, by purchasing 2,700 miles of railway and all the interests vested in them, would assume a new and huge burden at a moment utterly unfavourable to such financial adventure. Moreover, as Mr. O'Dea points out in his minority report, no just valuation can be made until rates of wages and conditions of labour have been stabilised. Finally, the State purchase of the railways at this time or in the near future would raise another barrier between North and South and might postpone for many years the achievement of Irish unity. Northern commerce, like all commerce, distrusts nationalisation, and Lord Justice O'Connor's *dictum* that the Great Northern Railway is within the sole authority of the Free State Government is pregnant with the seeds of political combustion. We hope most earnestly, therefore, that the Government will not accept the main recommendations of the majority report. If a period of control is necessary to meet the immediate crisis, it ought to be a brief and well-defined period, during which the Government could study the merits of competitive solutions, including what we regard as the best and simplest plan—unification of the railways under private ownership. Some of the companies' most difficult problems are the result of abnormal conditions which will be removed or, at least, will be mitigated by the return of peace and the revival of commercial and industrial activity. The adoption of extreme measures now would be an act of unfaith in the future of the Free State.

American Marriage Laws.

The United States Congress recently enacted a law, and the President of the United States has now ratified it, by which foreign women who marry United States citizens do not, as heretofore, become *ipso facto* American citizens, but retain their former nationality. Existing legislation permitted American women to choose between their original nationality and their husband's nationality upon the latter's death or divorce. The law which has now been passed approaches the subject from the opposite angle. The United States, it is argued, have the best right to say who shall or shall not become an American citizen. They are perfectly at liberty to withhold that privilege from foreign women who marry Americans, and, if this is known to be the American law, it is assumed that foreign countries will fall in with it and will treat a woman who has married an American as retaining her original citizenship. Such complacency, however, can be secured only by agreement. In the meanwhile a Dublin lady who has married an American since the law was passed is in a quandary. She wishes to go to the United States with her husband; but the United States authorities do not regard her as an American citizen and require her to provide herself with a passport. On the other hand, the British Foreign Office regards her as having become an American citizen, and will not give her a British passport. So she remains suspended, as it were, in mid-air—an American subject in Ireland who cannot go to America, and would cease to be an American subject if she went.

The Voice of the Stars.

Herodotus observed, in a burst of philosophic frankness, that, even in his day, the gods had ceased to interest themselves in human affairs. He did not explain this indifference, but the question can be answered by any student of that exact and entertaining science, astrology. When they had arranged that the stars should move in their courses and that, as they moved, so men should live and die, enjoy good or bad fortune and work good or ill to their neighbours, there was obviously nothing more for the gods to do in the matter. The expert "Old Moore" has just issued his punctual almanac for 1923. Why should we wait expectantly for Parliaments to do their worst when all that is necessary is to turn to page 15, and learn from the authentic voice of the stars what next April has in store for us? "Mars exactly rising," we read, "denotes much excitement in the country, vituperation in the Press and a heated condition of affairs." We turn with relief to May, wherein Uranus, "in the second in trine to Jupiter," favours reduction of taxation. Uranus clearly is a friendly planet, and it is a pity that he is so remote. Why should we toil and fret, taking credit for the inevitable good and blaming others for the inescapable ill? Between the Signs of the Zodiac and the declination of the planets the web of human destiny is spun.

BROADCASTING.

2,000,000 LICENCES PRINTED.

Broadcasting licences, which at present have to be obtained from the London G.P.O., will be on sale at all British Post Offices on and after November 1.

Some 2,000,000 licences have been printed, in books of 50.

Each licence will cost 10s.

Postmasters will issue the licences only for receiving stations in their own district.

ARMISTICE DAY.

SOLDIERS TO WEAR POPPIES.

The Army Council has issued instructions that on Armistice Day, November 11, all ranks in the Army will be permitted to wear a poppy on the uniform headdress, when not on duty.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE CADBURY.

According to the directions left in his will, the body of Mr. George Cadbury is to be cremated. This will take place privately on Saturday morning. The urn containing the ashes will, at a later date, be included in the memorial to be placed on the village green at Bournville.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Easton Grey yesterday, and will leave to-day for Wilton House, Salisbury, where he will be the guest of the Earl and Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery for the ball which they are giving to-night for their daughter's *début*. Large house parties are being entertained for the ball in the neighbourhood, and at Longleat the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have a party, including Lady Katherine Hamilton, Lady Moyra Cavendish, Lady Mary Thynne, Lady Margaret Pleydell-Bouverie, and Miss Pole-Carew.

* * *

The Duchess of Manchester and the Earl and Countess of Meirborough are staying in Florence at present. General Sir Arthur Paget has arrived at Cannes, where the English visitors include Sir Francis and Lady Elliot, Lady Swettenham, and Lady Kavanagh.

The Hon. Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mr. Jenico Preston, Mrs. Ruttledge, and Mr. Weldon.

DEPARTURES FROM KINGSTOWN BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMER.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parke, Miss Dorothy Parke, Miss Pinkerington, Miss Wintle, Miss Tinley, Miss Wise, Miss C. Cleary, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cleary, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Odell, Miss Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mr. and Mrs. Jenico Preston, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Ruttledge, and Mr. Weldon.

DEPARTURES FROM KINGSTOWN BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, jun., Miss Edgar, Miss H. Edgar, Miss E. Edgar, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Harper, Miss Harper, Miss Cassidy, Miss Cassidy, Miss Beatrice Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rees, Dr. H. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Considine, Mr. Horton, Miss Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Considine, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Miss Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Miss Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Miss Mercer

ON LETTER.

DISSOLUTION.

FLEET-STREET, LONDON,
THURSDAY NIGHT.

dissolved Parliament this
a Council held at York
dringham. Lord Salisbury
Sandringham for the pur-
g as Lord President of the
the other members attend-
mbers of the Royal House-
ther proclamation summoning
ament will follow the dissolu-
immediately, and probably
pear together in the morning
The late Parliament, which
by the King on February
has lasted not quite three
three-quarters.

Law is not the kind of man
peded" into a policy which
thoroughly thought out. The
stimes hardly distinguishable
that have been addressed to
day by some of the "largest
" have evidently moved him
nd I have no doubt that they
ily denounce him to-morrow
ing been more definite" in
address.

probably) exercised a sound
refusing to put into his shop-
ples of goods which he might
to deliver. His address, by
on of tone and avoidance of
ill appeal to those members
munity who are tired of the
of the last few years, and the
tput of half-baked legislation,
get on with their work with
rbance from the Government

ategory, I am convinced, are
not a few Coalition Liberals,
te of their admiration for Mr.
ye—an admiration shared by
servatives—feel that both he
untry would be better for a
upon that community of feel-
ne new Government probably
l for its support; for, while
ir chance of the Conservatives
n independent majority, it is
that they will require the sup-
ne other section of the House
to be secure.

erefore, of the utmost import-
wherever possible, there should
ing arrangement between the
es and the National Liberals,
ject of avoiding three-cornered
d so letting in Labour candi-
their peculiar views on questions
finance. There will be no
Mr. Lloyd George's followers
servative Central Office—that
The danger lies in the action
sociations determined to run
andidates at all costs. It is a
that they do not all follow the
Glasgow, where, in fourteen
fifteen divisions, a compact has
d at which will prevent inter-
le between the two former
the Coalition.

S LEAD.

unate that Glasgow has given
l lead; for, in the event of a
the issue will probably depend
her Scotland returns a sub-
portion of Conservative and
iberal candidates, or whether
tation is divided between the
and Labour.

ge in Mr. Law's manifesto
be read with peculiar satis-
that referring to the Cabinet.
It is a good thing that that
present form is to be
for it had swollen to a size and
never contemplated at its in-
But it is also satisfactory to
in another form its more use-
rs are to be continued, and, in
that the services of Sir
nkey, the principal secretary,
lled a very difficult post with
and ability, are not to be lost
en.

aders will, naturally, turn
interest to the paragraph
Law devotes to the affairs
ntry, most of which will
with entire approval. There
little disappointment that he
velop at greater length and with
cularity the hint which he gave
ech at the Hotel Cecil of some
assistance towards the cost of
ing the victims of the recent
s. On Monday he said that,
ing their claims, "we will look
ith a sympathetic mind, and
to do anything to help which
sonably do so in that direction."
ives the contention himself with
"it will be the duty of the
t to keep in the closest touch
Government of the Irish Free
his matter." But there is no
ween the two utterances, and,
commenting upon the first of
to the interest of this country
overnment of Southern Ireland
start upon its career with a
illstone round its neck.

o older members of the House
s there will be a good many
t Mr. Devlin has decided not
for election on the present
It is nearly twenty-one years
irst entered the House. He
llenged its attention by the
d apparent ferocity of his
But, members soon discovered
cts of the House that "Joe's"
nglish rule did not extend to
Englishmen, and for years he
e of the most popular figures
ster.

S AND THE CINEMA.

e Minister and his colleagues
ted themselves to the cinema
their campaign in the
, though such a step might
some of Mr. Bonar Law's
it is an indication that the
ent is prepared to move with
The cinema is such an
blicity nowadays that its aid
erlooked, and it is certainly
the people throughout the
readth of the country should
e and learn who are the men
Government.

r Party programme is one
to those who have little or
it very thinly veils the fact
ur *regime* will be one of
l tremendous taxation for the
ger doles and freedom from
hose who have no great desire
rms, are to be run for the
manual labourers, while the
the land-owner are not to
or rent. Thus ignorance
ignorance; for how many
ld run a farm with success
pital? The extremists have
n all along the line; for a
takes its place in the pre-
in the City the feeling was
y would not be a light one,
heavy and repeated. It was
that the grandiose relief
brated would require large
y, and since the limit of
soon be reached, further
be made on the so-called
gardless of the financial
ed to trade and commerce

ITUTION BILL.

ORITY OF ONE.

y (Labour), Carlow and Kil-
et be dissented from the final
Constitution Bill in the Free
nt on Wednesday.

IRISH RAILWAY PROBLEM.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDS NATIONALISATION.

BONDS TO BUY OUT SHAREHOLDERS.

LABOUR ON THE PROPOSED BOARD OF MANAGERS.

THE acquisition of the Irish railways by the State is advocated in the majority report of the Commission appointed by the Provisional Government to inquire into the present position of the undertakings, the best method of administration, and the relations between the workers and the companies. In a minority report Mr. O'Dea recommends unification, with Government control for three years.

Lord Justice O'Connor (Chairman) and Messrs. Thomas Johnson and P. McLysaght, in their majority report, recommend that, under State control, the management should not be under a State Minister, but should be directed by a National Railway Board constituted as follows:—

A railway expert as chairman and managing director.
A representative of the manufacturing industries.
A representative, nominated by the Chamber of Commerce.
Two representatives of Agriculture.
Two representatives of Labour.
An Irish Treasury official.

They estimate the present market value of the entire Irish railway stock at between twenty-five and thirty millions, and they suggest that these should be acquired by a tribunal, who should issue bonds "bearing a reasonable rate of interest," and redeemable from a sinking fund in instalments every ten years.

The railway companies' contention that any purchase price should be calculated on pre-war value is rejected, but it is admitted that the dividend-yielding potentialities should be considered. Compensation for directors and superannuations for those who lose their positions are among other recommendations.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The following part of the report, relating to State control, is given in the findings of the Commission under the heading of "The Best Methods of Administration in the Interests of the Shareholders, the Employés, and the Public."

"Looking at the matter in the abstract, it is difficult to see an answer to the argument that a railway service should be not only owned, but controlled, by the State.

"The railway system of a country is a public service, just as the postal, telephone, and telegraph services are public services; every person in the community derives benefit, more or less, from it; it is a monopoly owing its existence and maintenance to powers conferred by the State. More theory furnishes no reason why a monopoly of the kind should be run as a private concern in the interests of a very small section of the community.

Cheap Transit.

"Considerations of this sort are of special force in their application to Ireland. The country is about to enter upon a new career, in which it is safe to anticipate that every effort will be made to develop its resources.

"The powers of any Government in that direction would be greatly hampered if the principal means of transport—upon which industries of all kinds must depend—were in the hands of private individuals.

"A steadiness to an industry, in the shape of quick or cheap transit, is much more likely to be applied when the transit is run for the public benefit than when the management is entirely concerned with the payment of dividends.

"In the former case a loss of profit, or even a running loss, may reasonably be faced, in the hope that it will be merely temporary (for, if otherwise, that it will be balanced by a gain to the nation as a whole.

"Killing Irish Industries."

"Further, the existence of a strong public opinion upon this question is, in some considerable degree, a widespread belief that the railway companies are "killing Irish industries."

"While we think that that criticism is too sweeping, yet the existence of the belief upon which the criticism is founded in itself a handicap for our commerce; the prudence to attribute our own want of success to somebody else's fault frequently deflects energies from the direction in which improvement is to be found, if it is to be found at all.

"But there are powerful general objections to a system in which State ownership and State management are combined. These objections are mainly to the management, not to the ownership.

Objections Considered.

"The first objection to State management is that the concern is, to some extent, at the mercy of local, sectional, or political pressure. The second is that the incentive to efficient working is greater in a privately managed concern than in a publicly managed concern. Anger, a shareholder by depriving him of his dividend, and he will speedily make himself heard, for the touch upon his means of livelihood is very direct; run a State railway at a loss and within limits, the taxpayer will look at the slight increase of taxation as a necessary, if unpleasant, incident of existence.

"Without expressing any concluded opinion upon these objections, we think a system of State ownership without State management can be devised to which these objections will not apply.

Board of Management.

"We recommend that the Government should purchase the Irish railways; but that the management should not be directly under a State Minister, but should consist of persons representing the interests most vitally and directly affected by railway management.

"A National Railway Board should be constituted which would have absolute powers of management. That Board might be constituted as follows:—

"A Chairman, who should be a railway expert of wide managerial experience. His nomination to be with the Government. He should hold office for a period of five years; he should have a salary commensurate with the importance of his position; he would be, in effect, the managing director of the entire system.

"A representative of the manufacturing industries of the country, to be nominated by the manufacturers. There is, so far as we know, no manufacturers' association in Ireland; the Industrial Development Associations might be asked, pending the formation of a manufacturers' association, to nominate this representative.

"A representative of trade and commerce, to be nominated by the Chambers of Commerce.

"Two representatives of agriculture, to be nominated by the Council of Agriculture or other vocational Council attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, which may hereafter be set up in connection therewith.

"Two representatives of Labour.

"A Government official to represent the Irish Treasury.

"While we ground our opinion in favour of State ownership mainly upon the results that we would expect from the changed policy that would follow from the substitution for boards of directors, concerned with the payment of dividends, of a body having the public welfare always in view, yet there are minor advantages which should not be left out of account.

Advantages of Unification.

"These advantages, which any system of unification would bring about, are of four classes:—

"(1) The remodelling and diminution of the supervisory staff, including the directorate.

"(2) The co-ordination of services.

"(3) The construction and standardisation of engines, wagons, coaches, and rolling stock.

"(4) The purchase of stores in bulk.

"We are of opinion that under any unified system the building of rolling stock in Ireland could, consistently with economy and getting the best value for the money, be greatly developed.

Question of Finance.

"The nation, through its Parliament, should finance the entire undertaking when acquired.

"We suggest as the best method of purchase is to set up a tribunal which will ascertain the cash value of £100 Stock (Debenture, Preference, or Ordinary, as the case may be), in each of the acquired undertakings.

"When so ascertained, the State should issue Railway Bonds to each stockholder for the amount so ascertained, bearing a reasonable rate of interest. The tribunal should consist of a person holding, or having held, high judicial office, with the assistance of two experienced accountants (whose functions should be advisory only), one to be nominated by the Government and the other by the railway companies.

"As to the Guaranteed Lines, similar Railway Bonds should be issued to each stockholder to an amount which will bring him in an income equivalent to the present income from his holding, and the liability of the guaranteeing area should be extinguished.

A Sinking Fund.

"Provision should be made by Parliament for the formation of a sinking fund, so as to redeem, say, every ten years a certain proportion of the Railway Bonds so issued.

"The present market value of the entire Irish Railway Stocks is round about £25,30,000,000. We do not suggest that the present stacked price should be taken as the criterion of value, nor can we agree with the contention of the railway companies that the value of the stocks should be estimated on the basis of their pre-war value or pre-war yield.

"The Tribunal must ascertain the value, having regard to all the existing conditions and to the dividend-yielding potentialities of the various Companies.

Superannuation.

"In this task the Tribunal must necessarily make a mental estimate of the future conditions of the country, of the probable decision of a conflict between the Companies if left to themselves, and labour, and the result of that decision upon wages and conditions.

"This, of course, is a difficult task, but it differs only in degree, and not in kind, from other problems which are frequently set for judicial solution, be it by laymen or by lawyers.

"Any scheme for State acquisition must provide for the superannuation or other compensation of those who lose their positions in the process, including the directors.

"In this connection our attention was drawn to the position of a small body of deserving men already superannuated. The allowances formerly made were small enough, but now, having regard to the diminished value of the £, they are the merest pittances; for example, it was given in evidence that a certain retired stationmaster has an allowance of £73 a year after 45 years of service.

The Only Alternative.

"The only alternative to the proposal for State ownership is State subsidy, without any public control, and this we consider quite indefensible.

"In the course of our investigations it occurred to some of the members of the Commission that, in order not to embarrass the Government of a newly established State with the immediate adoption of a plan of State acquisition, a subsidy to be continued for a few years might be suggested.

"On the terms of the Railway Companies submitting themselves to a modified public control,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1.)

IRISH RAILWAY SHARES.

ORDINARY STOCK.

Railway.	Capital.	Latest Quotation.
Cork and Macroom Direct	£92,050	41
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast	£240,000	43½
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	£85,700	32
Dublin and South-Eastern Con. Ordinary	£986,990	17½
Great Northern (Ireland) Stock	£4,050,389	63
Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Orig.	£5,325,520	49½
Londonderry and Lough Swilly	£50,330	10½
Midland Great Western of Ireland Consol.	£2,370,000	30
Waterford and Tramore	£48,000	99⅜

PREFERENCE STOCK.

Railway.	Capital.	Latest Quotation.
Cork and Macroom Direct	£14,150	73/-
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast, West Cork	£178,629	41
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast, Kinsale	£48,000	40½
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast, Ilen Valley	£68,370	35
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, 1881, Irred.	£26,000	—
Dublin and South-Eastern Consol.	£463,587	48
Great Northern (Ireland) Consol.	£1,269,180	62
Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	£1,770,293	59¼
Londonderry and Lough Swilly 5%	£49,625	83
Midland Great Western of Ireland 5%	£300,000	61½
Midland Great Western of Ireland 4%	£1,079,526	46
Waterford and Tramore 5%	£10,000	—

GUARANTEED STOCK.

Railway.	Capital.	Latest Quotation.
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast 5%	£48,000	50
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast 4%	£38,240	—
Dublin and South-Eastern (City of Dublin Junction) 4%	£228,000	62½
Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbours 3½%	£1,162,674	70
Great Northern (Ireland) Consol. 4%	£869,270	65
Great Southern and Western (Ireland) 4%	£2,776,184	62
Midland Great Western of Ireland (Rent Charge) 4%	£452,238	54
Leased at Fixed Rental.		
Dublin and Kingstown	£350,000	108

DEBENTURE STOCK.

Railway.	Capital.	Latest Quotation.
Cork and Macroom Direct 4%	£75,630	51½
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast 4%	£253,087	69½
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast (Bantry Extension Railway) 5%	£55,000	15
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, 1846, 4%	£43,120	48½
Cork, Blackrock, 4%	£61,000	64½
Dublin and Kingstown 3½%	£701,186	60
Dublin and South-Eastern Con. "A" 4%	£330,936	62½
Dublin and South-Eastern Con. "B" 4%	£100,000	—
Dublin and South-Eastern (City of Dublin Junction Ry.), 1884-7, 4%	£24,230	55
Dublin and South-Eastern (City of Dublin Junction Ry.), 1894-7 4%	£2,341,831	73½
Great Northern (Ireland) Consol. 4%	£4,007,039	72
Great Southern and Western (Ireland) 4%	£1,376,927	62
Midland Great Western of Ireland 4%	£760,359	65
Midland Great Western of Ireland 4½%	£201,700	65
Midland Great Western of Ireland 4%	£100,000	64
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties "A" 3½%	£40,000	70
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties "B" 4%		

BRITAIN WILL NOT PAY

FOR DAMAGE SINCE THE TREATY.

NO NEGOTIATIONS.

The Press Association is officially informed by the Colonial Office in London that there is no foundation of any kind for rumours again current to the effect that unofficial assurances have been given to the Irish Provisional Government that the damage in Ireland during the present disturbances there will be regarded as chargeable to the British Exchequer.

The Provisional Government has made no request that the damage should be paid in this way.

As a matter of fact, the subject has never been mentioned in the negotiations that have taken place between the representatives of the Provisional Government and the representatives of His Majesty's Government, and no bargain or understanding direct or indirect exists.

SCHOONER SEIZED IN GERMAN PORT.

ADVENTURE ENDS ON WARSHIP.

While the motor schooner Bertha, bound from Hamburg to Sweden, was lying at Cuxhaven awaiting the tide she was suddenly stormed by pirates, says *The Times* Hamburg Correspondent. The pirates, four in number, appeared alongside in a boat, scrambled on board, shot down the captain, drove the crew into the hold, and made themselves masters of the ship.

Having locked the captain in his cabin, they dragged out one of the crew from the hold, and, covering him with a revolver, ordered him to navigate them to Denmark.

Meanwhile they had ransacked the forecastle, dressed themselves in the seamen's clothes, and had stolen all the money that they could find. Apparently the hand they had put in charge knew little more of navigation than the pirates did themselves; for next morning the ship, instead of being well to the northward, was due west at the mouth of the Jade, where she ran aground and sprang a leak.

As she began to sink the pirates climbed into the rigging; but the captain forced his way out of the cabin, the crew broke out on to the deck, and, with the captain, got away in the ship's boat.

As the Bertha went down the pirates, from the rigging, fired on the crew as the ship's boat pulled away.

The boat made for the Vorslapp Lighthouse, where the captain was given first aid. Shortly afterwards a steamer sighted the pirates, and, finding them without boats, took them on board, but as the steamer passed the lighthouse the keeper signalled to the master the character of the passengers. He had also signalled to the naval authorities, and the German torpedo boat soon overhauled and took off the pirates. It brought them into Wilhelmshaven and handed them over to the police.

The pirates were saved with difficulty from being lynched by a crowd of angry seamen and pilots. The adventurers were convicts who escaped last week from Hamburg Convicts Prison.

IRISH FRUIT.

The following are the Irish awards at the *Daily Mail* Imperial Fruit Show, which will open to-morrow to the public at the Crystal Palace, London:—

Irish Section, Six Boxes Worcester Pearmain—1, James Crunnie, Portadown, Co. Armagh; 2, J. M. Crane, Iannavelton, Tandragee, Co. Armagh; 3, L. B. Archibald, Eglinton, Co. Derry.

Six Boxes any other Variety Dessert—1, G. Scott, Annaslare, Armagh; 2, C. Lamb, Richhill, Armagh; 3, J. M. Crane.

Six Boxes Bramley Seedling, any Colour—1, William Mitchison, Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh; 2, J. M. Crane; 3, Roger D. Mennell, Mooncoin, near Waterford.

Six Boxes Lane's Prince Albert—1, J. Lynch, Sacred Heart Convent, Armagh; 2, M. M. McCausland, Limavady, Co. Londonderry; 3, C. Lamb, Co. Armagh.

Six Boxes any other Culinary Variety—1, James Crunnie, Portadown, Co. Armagh; 2, Roger D. Mennell, Mooncoin, near Waterford; 3, Rev. J. Keeres, Newcastle, Co. Down.

CROSS-CHANNEL PASSENGERS DELAYED.

Owing to the destruction of the railway line and railway bridge near Macroom the mail train from Waterford reached Kingstown an hour and a half late last night.

In consequence passengers for the outgoing mail-boat were unable to reach Carlisle Pier until after the steamer had sailed. They were aboard the other mail-boat, which sails this morning.

A quantity of letter and parcel-mail was also left behind owing to the late arrival of the train.

WOUNDED SOLDIER'S DEATH.

Private James Reardon, national Army, who accidentally received a bullet wound in the groin whilst on duty at the Telephone Exchange, Crown Alley, Dublin, yesterday morning, succumbed to the injury last evening in Mercer's Hospital.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

MR. LAW'S OFFER TO LIBERALS.

LABOUR'S HOPES.

EXPECT TO WIN OVER 200 SEATS.

The British Parliament dissolved yesterday. The nominations will take place on Saturday, November 4th, and the elections on Wednesday, November 15th. The new Parliament will meet on Monday, November 20th.

The state of parties in the House at the dissolution was:—

Coalition Unionists	314
Coalition Liberals	117
National Democrats	10
Liberals	36
Conservatives	41
Labour	77
Sinn Fein	72
Nationalists	7
Independents	12

The seats to be filled in the next Parliament are:—

England	492
Wales	36
Scotland	74
Ulster	13
Total	613

The whole electorate has increased principally as the result of the extension of the franchise to women as follows:—

1910	7,500,000
1918	19,712,634
1922	Over 21,000,000

LABOUR'S EXPECTATIONS.

One of the Labour Whips says that the party expects to win from two hundred and fifty to three hundred seats, and will take over the reins of office. Presumably, he really means that Labour will, in his opinion, be the largest party in the House of Commons, and will be invited to form a Government. His highest figure, however, would not give him a majority of the House, and a Labour Government formed on such a basis would soon be defeated by the combination of the other parties in the House. For example, the introduction of a Bill to provide for a levy on capital would produce opposition from every reasoning man in the House not attached to the Labour Party, and not for selfish reasons either.

SONS OF PEERS.

A number of eldest sons of Peers will be candidates in the coming general election. Among those standing will be Lord Stanley, Lord Hartington, Lord Titchfield, Captain Donald Howard, and Lord Sendon. All these candidates are new men in the political world, and possibly several of them will secure seats and join men like Mr. Wood, the new Minister of Education; Lord Wolmer, Mr. Kenworthy, and Lord Edmam, all eldest sons of Peers.

MR. LAW AND NATIONAL LIBERALS.

Outlining his policy at Glasgow last night, Mr. Bonar Law amplified the points set forth in his election address. He said that the pressing consideration at the moment was the Near East, and he thought that, if our Allies were frankly and fairly dealt with, an agreement could be come to; but they must go into conference with a determination to be fair to both the Turks and the Greeks.

Regarding reparations, he thought that the tendency in regard to making Germany pay was turning rather too much the other way.

We needed something from Germany if we could get it. France needed it, perhaps, more; but she must learn that the whole of the future of Europe depended upon common action.

Regarding unemployment, the only real cure was the restoration of trade and industry, and the first step was to cut down expenditure.

One form of economy was the readjustment of the work of the different departments of the Government. A beginning was being made with the Cabinet secretariat, and the work of the Pension Ministry was being transferred to another department.

Announcing that he was going for a Unionist majority in the House of Commons, the Premier said that he saw no reason why they should not co-operate with the National Liberals in certain districts with regard to the arrangements for contesting the seats, and he had already given instructions to the Central Office.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

Famous K.C. Explains the New Manifesto.

With the exception, perhaps, of Mr. H. G. Wells, there is no more interesting Labour candidate in the country than Mr. Patrick Hastings, the famous K.C., who is standing for Wallsend.

His intellectuality and his position at the Bar give his views on the subject of Labour an importance that has a special significance at a moment when the Labour Party has just issued a manifesto which declares its policy to include a graduated levy on fortunes over £5,000 for the creation of a war debt redemption fund.

Mr. Hastings, however, says that the suggestion that it is their intention ruthlessly to attack capital merely with the object of benefiting the working classes is absolutely untrue.

"There is not the slightest danger to be apprehended from any Labour Government that may ever come into power. It will certainly be the desire of the first of such Governments to come into power so to regulate the existing system that the trade of the country will improve."

It is their belief that high taxation is occasioned largely by the enormous debt under which the country is suffering, the interest upon which is paid to comparatively few.

"As far as I am concerned," he continues, "my voice shall never be raised to inflame in the slightest degree my supporters against the class to which they are supposed to be the enemy.

"It is my belief that the Labour Party of the future will show it is courteous in debate, restrained in argument, and able to prove by its well-considered actions that it is based upon the common-sense which for generations has been the chief characteristic of our country.

"The ideals of the Labour Party are well known. All I would ask is that the honesty of members of that party should be accepted."

IRISH REVELATIONS.

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD'S SPEECH TO-NIGHT.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, who is speaking at Sunderland to-night, has made hardly any public utterances since the Irish Treaty, in the preparation of which he was an active figure. It is understood that he will deal with the political situation as a whole, and will make some interesting points regarding Irish affairs.

Mr. William Henry Mathias, of Porth, Glamorgan, left just over half a million pounds.

A RIVAL DAIL PROCLAIMED.

REPUBLICANS' SECRET SESSION.

MR. DE VALERA AGAIN "PRESIDENT."

The daily bulletin issued by the irregulars makes the following announcement under Thursday's date:—

"DAIL EIREANN, the Parliament and Government of the Republic, met yesterday in secret session—the former Deputy Speaker presiding.

"A Clerk of the House was appointed, and the following resolutions passed:—

"1. WHEREAS the Speaker (Ceann Comhairle) and the other appointed Executive Officers, in disregard of their duty, and in open disobedience to the *mandamus* of the Supreme Court, have refused to summon Dail Eireann, the duly elected Parliament and Government of the Republic;

"AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding their oaths and public pledges to maintain the Republic, these officers, abetted by other members of Dail Eireann, have in this, and divers other ways, endeavoured, illegally and unconstitutionally, to subvert the Republic and its Government, Dail Eireann; and with foreign aid have joined in a traitorous conspiracy and armed revolt with that intent, pretending to establish a so-called Free State and a Provisional (Partition) Parliament, the creatures and subordinates of an alien Legislature, and purposing thus to destroy the independent sovereignty of the nation and the integrity of its ancient territory;

TWO Rival Dail

"THEREFORE, we, the faithful Deputies of Dail Eireann, assembled to maintain the Republic and to secure the continuity of independent government for the whole of Ireland, in the name of all loyal citizens of the Republic, and by the express wish of the soldiers fighting in its defence, call upon the former President, Eamon de Valera, to resume the Presidency, and to nominate a Council of State and Executive Ministers to assist him in carrying on the Government until such time as the Parliament of the Republic is allowed freely to assemble or the people are allowed by a free election to decide how they shall be governed.

"2. That Eamon de Valera be hereby appointed President of the Republic and Chief Executive of the State.

"3. That the following, nominated by the President, be hereby appointed the Council of State:—

The President.
Austin Stack, T.D. — Sean O'Mahony, T.D.
Robert Barton, T.D. — Mrs. O'Callaghan, T.D.
Count Plunkett, T.D. — Mary MacSwiney, T.D.
J. J. O'Kelly, T.D. — P. J. Ruttledge, T.D.
Laurence Ginnell, T.D. — Sean Moylan, T.D.
Sean T. O'Kelly, T.D. — M. P. Colivet, T.D.

"4. That, pending the next meeting of the Dail, we hereby empower the Council of State to sanction such Ministers and Executive Officers of State as the President may nominate and may have the Council's approval."

TO PREVENT DIVORCES.

MARRIED WOMEN NOT NATURALISED.

According to a Washington report, the new United States law under which foreign women married to American citizens retain their nationality of origin, instead of assuming the nationality of their husbands, is now in force.

The object of the law is to prevent foreign women from going through a form of marriage with American citizens abroad, thus becoming American subjects themselves, securing a *pro forma* divorce, and then entering the United States as American citizens.

As native women marrying American citizens are regarded by practically every civilised country as becoming *ipso facto* American subjects themselves, it is believed that the new law is certain to be the subject of early litigation, undertaken with the object of testing its validity.

TOLERATION NEEDED.

Mr. Lloyd George on the Election Campaign.

Speaking at the Oyster Feast at Colchester yesterday, Lord Birkenhead proposed "the health of Mr. Lloyd George."

Referring to Mr. Lloyd George's work during the war years, he recalled a letter from the late Sir Henry Wilson, in which he said that he wished to place on record his view that: "More than any one man Mr. Lloyd George was responsible for the winning of this war."

"At the last General Election," Lord Birkenhead said: "I do not think there was one Unionist candidate who offered himself to the electors in the hope of becoming a member of Parliament, who did not add, to whatever influence he possessed, the reputation and prestige, which at that moment, Mr. Lloyd George possessed."

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, said it was a very great act of kindness, to provide with a good square meal, three men out of a job—a reference, of course, to the presence of himself, Lord Birkenhead and Sir Laming Worthington Evans at the feast.

The country, he said, had passed through great events. He did not believe they realised in the least how great they were. We are too apt to regard war as a great hurricane that had swept over the world. It was a great convulsion and upheaval, and, what mattered was, that Great Britain played a noble part in it.

They were just on the eve of a great conflict, and he hoped that they would fight their battles with great restraint, without violence, without any bitterness, and with respect for each other.

"Let us fight it," he added, "with good humour, with toleration, and in such a way that we will be on speaking terms with each other when it is over."

They were all citizens of a common country, of which they were proud, and they were all willing to help that country for which thousands of their fellows died a few years ago.

ELECTION ITEMS.

The proposal that Mr. Lloyd George should address an open air gathering at Edinburgh Station on his arrival to-morrow evening has been abandoned owing to the difficulties that have arisen regarding the interference with traffic.

The political situation in Glasgow is developing rapidly, and there are indications that the majority of Unionist candidates will rally around Mr. Bonar Law. After his arrival in Glasgow yesterday, the Prime Minister had interviews with most of the leading members who represented the city in the Parliament just dissolved, and there is reason to believe that, with possibly two exceptions, all are prepared to give him loyal support. In the case of the two exceptions—Sir Robert Horne and Sir John Gilmour—their adherence is believed to be qualified only to a limited extent.

The late Chancellor of the Exchequer was a fellow-passenger of Mr. Bonar Law to Glasgow, and they had a long conversation in the train. Sir Robert Horne yesterday visited the headquarters of the Glasgow Unionist organisation, and was met there later by Mr. Bonar Law, Sir John Gilmour, late Scottish Unionist Whip, and Mr. MacQuisten.

At a meeting of the Berwick Division Liberal Two Hundred at Alnwick yesterday afternoon the Right Hon. Walter Runciman was adopted Independent candidate for the division.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, late Education Minister, will again be the Liberal candidate for the English Universities group.

"A GLORIOUS VICTORY."

DR. D'ARCY ON THE POLITICAL CHANGE.

The Primate (the Most Rev. Dr. D'Arcy), referring to the political situation in Great Britain, in his opening address at the Armagh Diocesan Synod yesterday, said:—May I venture to say that the great political change which has just taken place in Great Britain is especially welcome, because it marks the turn of the tide of feeling away from mad adventure of every kind, and in the direction of sanity and sobriety. It means that after the awful excitements of the great war, and the harassing anxieties that followed the peace, the people of Great Britain have come back to their native and normal moderation. The change is a glorious victory of common-sense. So I venture to think. (Applause.)

PREMIER LEAVES GLASGOW.

Mr. Bonar Law left Glasgow for London at 10.30 last night, and was cheered by large crowds. Viscount Novar and Lord Weir travelled by the same train.

URGENT IRISH PROBLEMS.

RELATIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH.

COMMISSION ON FOOD PRICES.

NEW MAGISTRATES AND LICENSING.

(BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

With the passing of the Constitution Bill, the main work of the Provisional Government has been completed, and it is evident from the statements of Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. O'Higgins that both Governments regard its final ratification at Westminster as assured. It will probably be the first, if not the only, legislative measure which the new Imperial Parliament will be asked to pass in its opening session, and it is almost certain that anything legally essential will be completed by the stipulated date—December 6. If circumstances should prevent the final stage from being reached on that day, the difficulty could be overcome by a legislative measure in both Parliaments extending the date.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Treaty Provisions on Voting Out and the Boundaries.

In view of the position which now presents itself, and of the controversy in regard to the relations between the Northern and Southern Parliaments, it may be appropriate to draw attention to Articles 11 and 12 of the Treaty. Article 11 states that until the expiration of one month from the passing of the Act ratifying the Treaty, the powers of the Free State Parliament shall not be exercisable as respects Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, shall, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, remain in full force, and no election shall be held in the North for the return of members to serve in the Parliament of the Free State unless a resolution is passed by both Houses of the Northern Parliament in favour of the holding of such elections before the end of the said month.

Article 12 stipulates that if, before the expiration of the month, an address is presented to the King by both Houses of the Northern Parliament to that effect, the powers of the Free State Parliament shall no longer extend to Northern Ireland.

If such an address is presented, a Commission is to be set up to determine the boundaries between the North and the rest of Ireland. There is likely to be much controversy regarding this Commission, should the North decide to remain aloof from the Free State. The Northern leaders have already said that they will not agree to it. The fact that the Craig-Collins agreement has been nullified makes the situation more difficult.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

The next measure to which the Provisional Parliament will direct its attention will be the Electoral Bill, which embodies the principle of adult suffrage. Except on matters of detail, there is not likely to be much discussion upon it, as all parties are agreed on its main provisions. This measure will probably be followed by some important local Government regulations dealing with housing and other social questions.

There are, however, other problems which will come up for immediate consideration. The outstanding one is the question of food prices and profiteering. A Commission has been set up to deal with it, and its first public sitting will probably be held next week. Its *personnel* has not yet been finally determined, but several invitations to serve on it have already been accepted. These include those sent to Professor Whelehan, Senior Whip of the Government; Sir James Craig, one of the members for Dublin University; Professor Oldham, and Messrs. George Russell ("A.E.") and Darrell Figgis, and the Labour representatives, Alderman O'Brien and Messrs. Farren and O'Duffy.

The public is looking with keen interest to the sittings of the Commission, in the hope that one, at least, of its most pressing burthens will be lifted from its shoulders. Commissions are also being appointed to deal with the agricultural problem and the reform of the Judiciary, while the inquiry into the working conditions of postal servants will shortly be resumed.

The new magistrates appointed by the Minister for Home Affairs will take up their duties next week. Their first business will be to deal with licensing, as the renewal of licences always takes place in October. It is understood that two magistrates, sitting together, will be necessary to deal with licensing business.

PEACE SUGGESTIONS.

NEW MEATH ORGANISATION.

Opening the inaugural proceedings at the Bashe Hall, Navan, on Wednesday night, Mr. Kavanagh, Swainstown, and chief of the newly-formed Clann na Eireann, explained the objects of the organisation. He said that it had become unfortunately necessary for Clann na Eireann, a Republican organisation. That was an absolute falsehood. It was a non-political organisation, and it could be made the means of effecting a peace with honour. It would stand between the two combatants, and with a couple of distinguished clergy, and possibly Lord Mayor O'Neill, there was nothing to hinder a Peace with Honour Committee from being formed. It was, he said, nearly time people got called out for this, and not have their country going to ruin.

Having outlined the principal objects of the Clann na Eireann, he went on to say that there was no use in fault-finding. No matter under what Government, for the next 10 or 20 years, if the people were not united and did not strive to attain what he had illustrated in the Clann na Eireann programme—an Irish Ireland, Irish games, Irish literature, etc.—to get all this into a groove under one governing body—they need not expect any Government to do it for them.

The people must take up this work wholeheartedly, and it was in a non-political organisation, such as the Clann na Eireann, that the work could be accomplished. The organisation, if it got the chance and the support of the people, was bound to restore the name and fame of the Irish nation.

CORK WORKERS AND PEACE.

The Cork Workers' Council, at its meeting last night, passed the following resolution unanimously:—

"We, the Workers' Council of Cork, gladly welcome the news of the efforts for peace that have reached us. We appeal to all concerned to submerge all personal feelings in the effort to save our loved country from the ruin that threatens it. The stagnation of industry is causing appalling suffering to thousands in our midst, and, on their behalf, we strongly appeal. We congratulate our beloved Honorary President, the Very Rev. Dr. Thomas, O.S.F.C., on his patriotic efforts to end the present deplorable position in the country, and we feel sure that if any man can effect a settlement he will do so."

VISCOUNT CHAPLIN.

Viscount Chaplin was unable to fulfil his engagement at Boston, Lincs., yesterday afternoon, to open the County Potato Show.

On inquiry at the London residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, his son-in-law, last night, it was stated that Viscount Chaplin is suffering from a severe chill, which may confine him to his bed for several weeks.

Viscount Chaplin is 81.

POST OFFICE ROBBED.

Two armed and masked men on Wednesday night entered the Branch Post Office, O'Connell street, Waterford, and, having "held up" the lady assistant in charge, they seized notes and silver to the amount of £17 or £18 and decamped.

OBITUARY.

MR. THOMAS WIDGER.

The death occurred yesterday of Mr. Thomas Widger, Dungh, Waterford, who was well known in Irish racing and hunting circles. He was a brother of Mr. Joe Widger, and uncle of Messrs. T. J. Jack and Michael Widger.

FROM TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

PRIME MINISTER'S MANIFESTO.

LEAD FOR THE PUBLIC.

"THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY SAYS:—

The main body of electors are still waiting for a lead. Unless we misapprehend their desires they will find a lead this morning in Mr. Bonar Law's election address, which was made public last evening, as a preface to his important speech at Glasgow. To the speech itself it may be necessary to return at leisure, but the lines of the election address, or manifesto, are so firm, and so closely in accordance with the views which have long been expressed in these columns, that we have no hesitation in commending them warmly to public approval.

The address is a straightforward document. It does not pretend to say more than can, in present circumstances, honestly be said. It urges the importance of quiet and stability at home and abroad, so that free scope may be given to private initiative and

PLAN TO NATIONALISE IRISH RAILWAYS.

(Continued from Page 5, Column 2.)

which, at the same time, would leave the ultimate decision on questions of policy and management with the shareholders' representatives on the railway boards. Our Chairman, having put a question to ascertain the views of the Companies on the matter, a reply was received after the conclusion of our public sittings, which we annex as an appendix to our Report. This reply satisfies us that the Companies fail to appreciate the difficulties of their own position.

The suggestion as to public representation contained in that letter we consider wholly inadequate, having regard to the fact that, in our view, at all events, the Companies cannot carry on at all for any considerable time without Government assistance in some form.

Emergency Powers.

If we are not exceeding our province in doing so, we suggest that the Government, in the present military emergency, should exercise the powers conferred on them by the Regulation of Railways Act, 1871, by taking possession of the railways.

When the emergency has ceased, the interval before a statute to give effect to our recommendations and to vest the Railways in the State, could be passed, would be very short; and the temporary arrangement might be come to between the Companies and the Government so as to tide over the interval.

HANDICAPS.

Position of Shareholders Worsened by Control.

The majority report also states that the Irish railways are handicapped by the absence of several conditions that make for railway prosperity, efficiency, and cheapness.

The principal manufacturing industries are on the seaboard, consequently the haulage of the raw materials of manufacture is inconsiderable. For the same reason the population is also clustered round the seaboard.

Owing to British Government control it is not possible to indicate accurately the earnings of the companies for the years 1917-21, but up to the beginning of the war they were regarded as a sound investment, and the belief is expressed that the war and Government control permanently worsened the position of railway stockholders.

Case of the Great Northern.

As regards the relations of the railways in the Six County area to those in the rest of Ireland, the report says:—"Assuming no political fusion of the Twenty-Six County Area and Six County Area, the legal position is unquestionably this: In the Twenty-Six County Area the Free State Government will be the sole public authority. Within this authority will be the Great Northern Railway Company, which, besides having so much of its line in the Twenty-Six County Area, has its headquarters and principal office therein.

"Within the Six County Area the jurisdiction over railways is the Council of Ireland, half of whose representatives must be selected from the Twenty-Six County Area and half from the Six County Area.

Having dealt with complaints by users of the railways, the report says that in the main, especially as regards through rates, the railway answer, that their policy is inevitable, is a good one. As to internal rates, the Commission is of opinion that collection and delivery rates should be more equitably given, and that some of the companies fail to give adequate attention to complaints.

Under-payment of Labour.

"There are several reasons," the report proceeds, "why we think that the prospects either of the railway companies or of those who live on the railways are not particularly bright unless some improvement in the Irish railway system is effected as the result of State action.

"We have already referred to the underpayment of railway labour before the war. In this connection it is not easy for any of us to cast a stone at the railway management, for the underpayment of Irish labour in those days was general; the conscience of the community suffered it, and the bulk of the community took profit by it.

"The circumstances are now altogether changed; labour is fully alive to its rights, and the country is not averse from any labour demand that is within the bounds of justice and reason. The altered condition of affairs, however, has a very important bearing on the problem we have to consider. It is admitted that railway rates rose on the average by seven or eight times before the war, exercising a depressing influence on Ireland's trade."

Conciliation Boards.

In Part III. the report provides for the establishment of a Conciliation Board to deal with disputes. The Board would consist of twelve members—four representing the management, four the trade unions, and four the users of the railways, one to be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, one by the Irish Trade Union Congress, and two by the Irish Trade Union Congress. Of perhaps more importance even than the settlement of disputes is the adoption of a plan whereby the staffs and management may collaborate in the work of the undertaking, each plan to be applicable to each district as well as to the system as a whole.

A well-devised scheme of this nature would (and not only to prevent disputes, but would tend to foster harmonious working. The Commissioners, therefore, recommend that there should be established in each district local departmental committees, consisting of, say, three persons elected by the working staff and three representatives of the management.

MINORITY VIEW.

Mr. O'Dea Against State Purchase.

In his minority report Mr. O'Dea says that he is in agreement with his colleagues in their general findings, but in view of existing conditions and the uncertainty as to future developments, he could not endorse their main recommendation—State purchase.

"In my opinion this is not the time to ask the Government to undertake such a heavy financial burden, independent of the fact that the conditions in the country are not apparent such as to consider it is possible to say what the Irish railways are worth to-day.

"No Tribunal that might be set up could arrive at a, true valuation until future rates of wages, conditions of labour and quantum of railway rates have been stabilised. The claims of the very numerous small shareholders deserve special consideration, as many of them invested their all in the railways, and have no other source of income."

Where State Control Has Failed.

"Evidence was given as to the working of the State railways in France, Belgium and Holland. Holland has leased her railways to private companies at a rent, retaining the right of supervision over rates, charges and facilities. The change from State to commercial administration has been entirely satisfactory. State control in France and Belgium has not, apparently, been successful.

"During the period of Imperial control the market value of Irish Railway Stock fell at least 33 1-3 per cent. (roundly £12,000,000 to £15,000,000), and the only compensation given by the British Government at the termination of control was a miserly £3,000,000, out of which the railway companies are now partly paying their dividends, instead of putting the money into renewals, new rolling stock, etc.

Increased Expenses.

"The only evidence as to the working of the railways in the current year was that submitted by the Great Northern Railway, whose manager (Mr. Bagwell) gave the following figures for the first four months of 1922:—

Gross railway receipts—Increase 87 per cent. over 1913.

Working expenses—Increase 170 per cent. over 1913.

The other companies did not give any comparative figures for 1922, and there is no reason to think that, had they done so, they would be any more favourable than those set out above.

"It is fairly obvious that without Government financial aid the railways cannot go on, and the question is—What can the Government do with the railways?

Railway Rates.

"I think railway rates to-day should not exceed 100 per cent. on pre-war for the highest class of goods and should be graded down, proportionally to the lowest class in fact, the Great Northern (Ireland) and other companies serving the Northern districts of Ireland have already lowered their goods rates to 100 per cent. and their passengers fares to 75 per cent. over those in operation in 1916.

"The other Irish railways have not reduced their rates and they stand to-day at anything from 95 per cent. to 484 per cent. on pre-war. This is a burden that Irish trade and industry cannot bear.

"It will be seen that even potatoes, a staple article of Irish food, has gone up in some cases to 484 per cent. over pre-war.

"These topsy turvy increases of rates should be drastically modified, as there is no reason why one district or one commodity should be penalised so that another may benefit.

"The Secretary of the N.U.R. (Mr. James Bermingham) in his evidence stated that the difference in the cost of living compared with pre-war is as follows:—

"1914—20s. 8½d. 1922—48s. 9½d.

"The figures appear to have been taken out with great care, but whether they are accurate or otherwise I am not in a position to judge, and if they are found to be correct there does not appear to be much room for reducing wages.

Eight Hour Day Condemned.

"The strict application of the eight hours' day to certain sections of the workers is against the economic working of the railways. The railway managers stated that on the South African and certain European State railways the enforcement of the eight hours' day has been modified, and a similar modification could be applied to Ireland without imposing hardship on the workers."

Unification Recommended.

His recommendations are:—

1. Unification of railways in the Free State territory with Government control for a period of three (3) years.

2. A Railway Board to be appointed, consisting of:—

One Chairman (a railway expert);
One representative of agriculture;
One representative of live stock interests;
One representative of manufacturers;
One representative of merchant traders;
Two representatives of railway workers;
One representative of Irish Treasury;
One representative to be nominated by the shareholders of the G.S. and W. Railway;
One representative to be nominated by the shareholders of the G.N. Railway;
One representative to be nominated by the shareholders of the M. and G.W. Railway;
One representative to be nominated by the shareholders of the remaining Irish railway companies.

3. The Irish Government to guarantee railway dividends to shareholders on the same basis as those which were received in 1921.

4. All present railway directors to be retired, and to be given a reasonable compensation for loss of office.

5. A clearing office for through books of traffic between the unified railway systems and railways in the Northern Ireland area, and in Great Britain, to be subsidised for the existing Irish Railway Clearing House, and to be under the management of the proposed Railway Board.

6. All powers of Government control and supervision to be centred in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the existing powers to be enlarged if found necessary.

7. The immediate setting up of a Rates Committee and staff to deal with rates, charges, classifications, facilities, also wages and conditions. The Committee to be constituted as per recommendation No. 2 and to automatically become the Railway Board on the unification of the railways.

Pending election by the shareholders of their representatives on the Railway Board, the present railway directors to nominate four representatives to serve on the Rates Committee.

Before the period of control would be at an end the Government should be in a position to decide for (a) continuation of control; (b) permanent unification under private ownership; (c) State purchase.

The Commissioners pay high tribute to the services rendered to them by the Secretary, Mr. Ingram.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Ex-King Constantine has arrived in Milan from Palermo.

Canada is being consulted by the Swiss Federal Council with a view to their receiving some of the Swiss unemployed.

King Haakon will leave Christiania on Saturday for Copenhagen to pay a visit to the Queen-Mother of Denmark.

Edmond Rostand's furniture and art treasures were sold at Cambo for 199,000 francs (£3,316). His library produced 66,000 francs (£1,083).

It is announced that the Normal steamer Pioneer, which passed Petrograd two months ago, has arrived at Astrakhan, on the Caspian, having passed through the Marinsky Canal system.

One of the famous old Marne taxicabs, which, on September 7, 1914, transported General Gallieni's Seventh Division from Paris to Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, is to be placed in the Army Museum of the Invalides.

The British Consul at Lorenzo Marquez states that the announcement made on October 18 that the plague in Mauritius was based on a telegraphic error. The actual number of deaths was five.

President Ebert has acquiesced in the decision of the Reichstag, prolonging his term of office, says Reuter.

The New Zealand House of Representatives has passed a bill authorising the Government to raise loans not exceeding four million pounds to be devoted to public works and land settlement.

A party of about twenty Belgian Socialist Parliamentarians are making a tour of the Rhineland, visiting the various municipal institutions.

Senhor Antonio Candido, Portuguese patriot, publicist, and orator, died suddenly on Tuesday at Candomil, near Amarante, aged 60.

The Soviet Executive announces that the Swedish professor Cassel has accepted the post of adviser to the Soviet State Bank at Moscow.

It is reported in Florence that a picture by Fra Angelico has been stolen from the oratory of San Sebastinno, an annexe to the Church of San Felice.

The Belgian Government has decided to send two thousand tents and two thousand blankets to Dr. Nansen for the refugees from Asia Minor.

With a view to cutting down the expenses of the Federal Administration, the Swiss Government has reduced the postal staff from 61,200 to 58,630.

The Premier of New South Wales has promised a searching inquiry into the allegation that British immigrants infected with tuberculosis are arriving at Sydney.

It is reported from America, North Dakota, that a half-interest in "Achievement Girl," a two-year-old horse, has been sold for £34, setting, it is claimed, a new "record" in bee values.

"The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has elected an expert from England to visit Queensland and undertake an enquiry on its behalf. An American and a Canadian are engaged also, at a salary of £1,250.

It has been decided to plant a "square" where Lenin was wounded in 1918, and on the spot where he fell a monument will be erected. It is hoped that it will be finished in time for the celebrations for the anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution.

In an address to his constituents, Sir Thomas Smart, Minister for Agriculture in the Union Government of South Africa, supported the view that with the fewest possible exceptions the catering requirements of the British Empire Exhibition should be drawn from Empire resources.

IRISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

RECONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS.

DISTRICT JUDGES APPOINTED.

ALL PARISH COURTS ABOLISHED.

A decree of the Minister of Home Affairs abolishing District and Parish Courts outside the City of Dublin is published to-day.

The Dail Eireann Courts were abolished in July last, save District and Parish Courts outside the City of Dublin. These remaining District and Parish Courts will cease to exist as from Monday next.

A committee has been at work for some weeks past devising measures for dealing with the business of Dail Eireann Courts not completed at the date of their abolition and for the enforcing of decrees granted by such Courts. Provision will also be made for the trial of prisoners charged before those Courts.

An announcement as to the nature of these measures will be made shortly.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

POWERS OF THE NEW COURTS.

The new District Judges, to whom references has been made recently, will start work next week, and will hold courts of summary jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of these District Justices will be similar to that exercised formally by the Courts of Petty Sessions.

No change will be made in the County Courts and Quarter Sessions pending reconstruction of the whole judicial system under the Constitution.

The following are some of the new District Justices. Care has been taken, it is stated, to secure the services of Irish speakers for the Gaedhealtacht (Irish-speaking districts):—

Mr. Louis J. Walsh, B.A., Solicitor.
Mr. Sean Forde, Solicitor.
Mr. Dermot F. Gleeson, B.A., Solicitor.
Mr. G. P. Cussen, LL.B., Solicitor.
Mr. W. J. Power, Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. P. T. O'Donoghue, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. E. J. Little, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. J. M. Flood, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. J. Fahy, Solicitor.
Mr. M. J. Hannan, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. T. A. Finlay, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

It is expected that the names of sixteen other District Judges who have been appointed will be published to-morrow.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE JUSTICES.

Mr. Louis J. Walsh is a Graduate of the Royal University, and had a distinguished college career. He was an Exhibitioner and Honours man, and secured his B.A. Degree with Honours in Civil Law, Constitutional History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence. He was Law Exhibitioner and winner of the gold medal for oratory. He received second place in the Solicitors' Final Examination, and obtained his certificate.

Mr. Walsh is a fluent Irish linguist, and has extensive knowledge of the Irish language, he was a member of the Coisde Gnotha of the Gaelic League. Well known as a practitioner in the North of Ireland, he also found time for authorship, amongst his works being "The Yarns of a County Councillor," and "On my Keeping—and in Theirs," whilst several plays by him have been produced in Belfast and elsewhere. Mr. Walsh was a member of the Antrim C.C. Council, and contested South Derry in 1918, and Antrim in 1921 as the Sinn Fein candidate.

Mr. Sean Forde taught in St. Enda's College, Rathfarnham, under the late Patrick Pearse. He succeeded the latter as editor of "An Claidheamh Solais" ("The Sword of Light"), the Gaelic League weekly, which he edited from 1909 to 1917. He also edited "Na Bac Leis" ("Don't Mind"), a war-time weekly, entirely in Irish, and was a well-known contributor to the "Irish Review," "An Stoc," "New Ireland," and "Nationality." In later years he practised as a solicitor in Co. Galway.

Mr. Dermot F. Gleeson, B.A., is a fluent speaker of Irish, it is understood that he was one of the justices selected for the Gaedhealtacht (Irish-speaking districts).

Mr. G. P. Cussen graduated at the Royal University, and has had a distinguished career in the legal profession as principal of the firm of Cussen and Kieran, solicitors, Dublin. He has made a detailed study of law, and at least a thousand solicitors have received special tuition from him in their student days.

Mr. W. J. Power is a Senior Moderator and Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman of Trinity College, Dublin, a keen student of Irish and a member of the Leinster College of Irish. He is a Dublin man.

Mr. P. P. O'Donoghue is an Honours Graduate of the National University in Legal and Political Science and a Senior and Junior Prizeman of King's Inns. He is a native of Macroom, Co. Cork, and was attached to the Munster Circuit.

Mr. E. J. Little is a son of Judge Little, who was Premier of Newfoundland and a friend of the late Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell. He was educated at Clongowes Wood College and the old Royal University, where he graduated.

Mr. Flood is a native of Longford, and was educated at Ecole la Grande, Paris, and at the Royal University, Dublin, where he graduated. He was awarded the O'Hagan Gold Medal, the Plunket Silver Medal, and the Lord Chancellor's prize at the King's Inns. He was Professor of English Law, Roman Law, and Jurisprudence in Queen's College, Galway, and acted as Circuit Judge and Land Judge in the Dail Courts. He is the author of a number of books on Irish history and archæology and a member of the Council of the Irish White Cross and of the National Literary Society.

Mr. J. V. Fahy practised as a solicitor in Co. Galway, of which he is a native. He graduated at University College, Galway. He has practised in the Dail Courts as a member of the Executive Council, and was a member of the Coisde Ceanntair of the Gaelic League.

Mr. M. J. Hannan is a native of Ballymote, Co. Sligo. Graduating at University College, Dublin, he has acted as judge in the Dail Land Settlement Courts.

Mr. T. A. Finlay is a son of Mr. W. Finlay, Secretary of the Cavan County Council, and has had considerable practice as a barrister.

SIKH FANATICISM MENACE.

The Times Correspondent at Lahore telegraphs:—Although the Gurdwara (Shrines) Committee deny that they are attempting to seduce the Army and other Government servants, the Akali (Sikh fanatics) division has taken a serious turn since the entry of the military pensioners into the struggles. Jathas (bands) of Lumbardars (cultivators) and Zaildars (graduates) are said to be making propagandas, and the extremist daily newspapers at Brighton in which two men were charged with attempted fraud the *Star* described them as two of the famous six brothers Luck, a statement which was absolutely untrue.

"The two men, who were eventually discharged from custody, had appeared in a music hall sketch, "What Next?" which was produced by the plaintiffs, but were certainly not members of the six brothers Luck. The plaintiffs' solicitors wrote to the *Star*, and counsel said that that paper published a withdrawal of the statement in such obscure position, where it was unlikely that it would be seen by anyone. The plaintiffs were not to be seen by anyone. The plaintiffs were not to be seen by anyone. The plaintiffs were not to

DOWN.

REGULARS.

ATTERED.

County Leitrim, was
e on Wednesday night.
lenged.
ulars, was shot dead in
County Tipperary, on

RIM.

MAN WOUNDED.

by Unknown Persons
Crossing a Bridge.

ner, C.C., Drumshambo, while
Wednesday night from Ballye-
he had been attending the
clergyman, was fired on and
ed. He was motor cycling at
the shot struck him below the
and made its exit at the arm.
achine at top speed, he crossed
e, which had been recently re-
e, and, although bleeding pro-
o Drumshambo, where he col-
shing his home. In the sleeve
overcoat which he was wearing
a revolver bullet.
states that Father Casey was
by unknown persons, but was
owing to the dangerous position
which was only temporarily re-
troops, who are not now sta-
shabo, are instituting inquiries
from the headquarters at Lei-

clergyman was treated by local
being removed to St. Vincent's

TO.

HT ATTACK.

ng on National Post in
Ballina.

Wednesday night an attack
o o'clock on the military post
idge. The irregulars were evi-
and had a Thompson gun in
tional force replied vigorously
the attackers, but it was not
ours of the morning that they
ring them to withdraw. The
attacked no casualties.
in which the barracks were
amaged with bullets, as were
e protecting the windows. The
other parts of the town, and
as done to private houses. This
of the post office. The
bullet, and one of the doors of
as pierced. In the morning a
was found in one street, show-
the irregulars must have been

PERARY

N DESTROYED.

ie, Glen of Aherlow,
urned Down.

Glen of Aherlow, Tipperary,
of Mr. Robert Massy Dawson
urned down last night. Mr.
s another residence in County
ost for some time lived in
Some months ago there was
connection with the saw mills
and a red flag was hoisted.
has been situated amidst beautiful
commanding a glorious view of
low and the Galtee Mountains.
wn to tourists.
idge over the River Aherlow,
between Cahir and Banshe,
ed down on Tuesday morning,
, and the train service be-
od Tipperary has been resumed.
, where national troops are
been attacked for half-an-hour
and rifle fire. No damage or
reported. Lady Butler, painter
of Cahir, and other celebrated pic-
ed at Bansha Castle, left re-
ned.

" Paddy Dalton was shot dead
says a Limerick Correspondent
Tipperary, when a party of
ers, under his leadership, am-
troops entering the village.
e portion of a small convoy that
own upon information for Grange,
Donohill to escort the district,
hich Dalton was killed. Ad-
ates, after which the irregulars
subsequent search of the irre-
automatic pistols and a re-
nd. The troops suffered no

BY CHEQUE
CASE.

[eCardie, in the King's Bench
, yesterday, gave judgment in
cheque case.
ling, marine store dealer, of
to recover £96 from George
aker, of Borough High street.
cheques, paid in respect of
cing.
ff the point of law at issue in
true construction of the Gam-
sed on July 20 of this year.
tion 2 of the Gaming Act of
ed to put an end to litigation
and enforceable by cheque.
d that effect was given to that ob-
ng. It presented a mosaic of

PERARY

on," concluded his Lordship,
Act of 1922 does not in the
prevent the continuance of
, nor does it prevent in any
ment of fresh actions in re-
ich had actually arisen prior
hat Act passed.
l that an opposite view would
d of the basic and just prin-
ights are not to be deemed
the clearest words in an Act

at the views I have just ex-
the views announced by my
Ir. Justice Greer and Mr.

est respect for their opinions,
most reluctant to express a

dered for the plaintiff for the
h costs, and a stay of execu-
ith a view to an appeal.

OF VOLUNTEERS.

place on Monday of Volun-
Volunteer Foley, who were
at Tourraneen, Co. Water-
ay. Volunteer Phelan was
Volunteer Foley lingered for
being wounded. The bodies
the hospital grounds, and
e with full military honours.
laid the tricolour. As the
soldiers were borne through
the "Last Post" was

MES IN CANADA.

y told the members of the
f Eastern Canada, at their
n Toronto, that none of
soldier settlers whom she
had any desire to return
ept for a visit, but that all
pend the rest of their days

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame
Presidents of the Board of
Mr. C. Patrick Duff and
to be his Private Secre

£1,000
Great Central Money Office,
ET STREET
, Dublin, on Deposit of
dern Plate, and any other
le Property.

MR. BONAR LAW'S PLANS.

CO-OPERATION WITH FRANCE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEED OF STRICT ECONOMY.

PLEDGE TO FULFIL IRISH TREATY IN LETTER AND SPIRIT.

Mr. Bonar Law revealed his policy yesterday. In some respects it is—as he admitted freely—a negative policy. The country, he thinks, needs a rest from Government interference and fresh legislation.

So far as foreign affairs are concerned, he proposes to work in the closest co-operation with France, and to strengthen the friendship with the United States. He sympathises with France's claims for reparations, and thinks that there has been too great a tendency to assume that Britain can pay a thousand millions, while Germany can pay nothing.

At home economy and the fostering of trade will be his chief aims. In this connection he proposes to call an economic conference of the Empire to devise means of developing trade within the Empire.

About Ireland the Prime Minister spoke frankly. The Treaty will be fulfilled in the letter and the spirit; and Britain's obligations to Northern Ireland will be fulfilled. The claims of persons who have lost property in the Free State will be watched sympathetically.

DETAILS OF POLICY.

Tranquility and Stability at Home and Abroad.

The address of Mr. Bonar Law to the electors of his old constituency, Central Glasgow, was issued on Saturday afternoon. It is in the following terms:—

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me First Minister of the Crown. I appeal to you to renew your confidence in myself as your representative, and to give your support to the new Government, of which I am the head.

The crisis which has arisen so suddenly has made it absolutely necessary that an immediate appeal should be made to the people, and, in consequence, it has been impossible to have an examination with my colleagues into the many questions with which we have to deal.

I am sure, therefore, the outline of policy which I now submit to you cannot be as definite and precise as in other circumstances would have been possible.

CRYING NEED.

The crying need of the nation at this moment is a need which, in my judgment, far exceeds any other—is that we should have tranquility and stability both at home and abroad, so that free scope should be given to the initiative and energy of the people; for it is by that way, far more than by any action of the Government, that we can hope to recover from the economic and social results of the war.

With this in view, I think it is of the utmost importance that trade should return as quickly as possible, and as completely as possible, to the normal procedure which existed before the war.

In pursuance of this aim, I am satisfied that the time has now come when a change should be made in the machinery of the central Government. Some of the work which has hitherto been done by the Cabinet Secretariat is essential and must be continued, but we intend to bring that body, in its present form, to an end, and I am certain that the necessary work can be continued, and the invaluable services of the present Secretary retained, in connection with the Treasury, which in the past has always been the central Department of Government.

FIRST STEP.

As an illustration of the changes which we contemplate, instructions have been already given to transfer to the Foreign Office the machinery of the League of Nations, and in the same way to arrange as regards any future international conference that, even where it is necessary that I, as Prime Minister, should be present, the machinery of the conferences and the preliminary work in connection with them will be performed, not by the Cabinet Secretariat, but by the Foreign Office itself.

At the present moment the first foreign interest, not alone of Great Britain and of the British Empire, but of the world, is the restablishment of peace.

In all our foreign relations we intend to pursue an even course, loyally fulfilling the obligations we have undertaken, but resolutely determined not to extend our commitments, and we should refuse, on occasion arise, to curtail them.

It was by whole-hearted co-operation, often under great difficulty and with great differences of opinion, that we won the war. It is only by the same frank and full co-operation, unaffected by the same spirit with France and our other great Allies, that we can hope to solve the difficult problems with which we are now confronted.

NEAR EAST.

It is my confident hope that under the well-tried guidance of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the negotiations for the settlement of the Near Eastern crisis will result in a true and lasting peace, conducing both to the political tranquility of the Near (and Middle East, with which so many of our imperial interests are bound up, and to the personal security and happiness of the inhabitants of all races and creeds in the regions which have been the scene of so much disturbance and suffering.

During the war the feeling supreme in the minds of men and women throughout the world was that a similar calamity should never again be allowed to fall upon mankind. It was to erect a feeling that the League of Nations was instituted, and it will be our earnest aim to give it whole-hearted and practical support.

The maintenance of our friendship and good understanding with the United States, based not on any formal alliance, but on community of inherited ideals, as well as on recent comradeship in arms, must always be a principal aim of British policy.

Above all, we mean in all matters affecting the policy or security of the Empire, to act in close and continuous consultation with the Governments of the Dominions and of India, in order to ensure that our policy shall keep fully in view both the interests and sentiments of our fellow subjects overseas, and at all times have behind it the moral support of the whole British Commonwealth.

IRELAND.

Our first task, if returned to power, will be the ratification of the Irish Treaty. We are prepared to take our part in making good that Treaty, both in the letter and in the spirit, and to co-operate with the Irish Government in the new relationship within the Empire, which the Treaty will have created.

We are equally pledged to safeguard the freedom of choice and the security of the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland.

We earnestly hope that further progress will be made in dealing with the anarchy in the South, and that both in the North and in the South it will be realised that the prosperity of Ireland, as a whole, can only be achieved by good-will between the Governments and peoples of the two portions of that country.

The position of the innocent victims of recent disturbances is a matter of the gravest concern to the people of this country, and it will be the duty of the Government to keep in the closest touch with the Government of the Irish Free State on this matter, so that just claims for compensation may have sympathetic consideration.

INDIA.

We desire to promote the quiet and orderly development of India, under the Constitution which was conferred on her by the Act of 1919. The co-operation of all classes and sections is essential to the progress and prosperity of India, and if this be secured, we can look forward with confidence to an industrial development which will add to her resources, and give increased stability to her economic structure.

LOWER TAXATION.

At home, our chief preoccupation at this time is the state of trade and employment. The immediate problem of unemployment this winter will call for emergency measures. Plans for dealing with the situation have already been considered by the late Government. They will be examined afresh by us, with a view of seeing whether any improvements are possible, and the necessary steps will then be taken, with the least avoidable delay.

Such remedies, however, can only be palliatives, and the real recovery will not come except from the revival of trade and industry.

To secure this result the first essential is to reduce expenditure to the lowest possible level, in the hope that the taxpayer may find some relief from the burden of taxation, which not only presses so heavily upon individuals, but is the greatest clog upon the wheels of national industry.

Every candidate in every constituency will, as I do, make retrenchment an essential part of his programme. All that I can possibly say, knowing how great are the difficulties, is that we shall do our best to secure it.

EMPIRE TRADE.

It will also be our endeavour in any way in our power to help trade, and the method of doing this which seems to me most helpful is the development of trade within the Empire itself.

The markets which, for the time at least, as a consequence of the war, we have lost in Europe can best be replaced by further development of trade with our colonies and, especially of trade within the British Empire.

We propose, therefore, immediately to consult the Governments of the self-governing Dominions, and, if they approve, to summon as early as possible an Economic Conference, with the view of finding in what way by mutual co-operation we can best develop the vast trade of which, in my opinion, the resources of the Empire admit.

There is one branch of industry to which I must specially refer. As a consequence of the war, agriculture, the greatest of our national industries, is in a most serious condition, and demands the practical sympathy of the Government. It is not easy to specify the exact method by which that sympathy can be shown, but we shall immediately examine the whole problem afresh, in the hope of making proposals which will assist the agricultural community to overcome the difficulties that now confront them.

OTHER THINGS MUST WAIT.

There are many measures of legislative and administrative importance which in themselves would be desirable, and which in other circumstances I should have recommended to the immediate attention of the electorate. But I do not feel that they can at the moment claim precedence over the nation's first need, which is in every walk of life to get on with its own work with the minimum of interference at home and of disturbance abroad.

EXPLANATION.

His Remedies for the Country's Diseases.

Speaking at Glasgow last night, Mr. Bonar Law said that he had felt for months that the Coalition was steadily losing ground, and must inevitably come to an end. He had only two alternatives. One was to resign his seat—or, rather, to say he would not contest it again—and the other was to go to the Carlton Club meeting and say exactly what he thought of the position.

This trouble was not due to any intrigue, declared the Premier. Did they suppose that his intervention by itself could have had the effect that it was said to have had, and be able to produce such a majority unless it represented the profound conviction of the members of the Unionist Party? Of one thing there was no doubt—what they had done was the only chance of keeping intact their old party.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to give an outline of the aims of the new Government. They might say—or others would—that it was purely negative.

"My strongest belief," he said, "is that at this moment what the country needs to recover from the terrible effects of the war is not so much action or legislation by a Government, but to leave the people of this country unhampered by a Government to their own initiative, and to let them work out their own salvation in that way."

FOREIGN POLICY.

Turning to foreign policy, he said that the first and foremost pressing consideration at the moment was the Near East, and he was thankful to say that in dealing with that they had as Foreign Secretary a man of great experience, and one whom they could trust to do everything that a man could do to bring the forthcoming conference to a successful issue.

"Now it is a very difficult position. I do not think that it ought to be difficult in itself. I think that if our Allies, especially France and Italy, are frankly and fairly dealt with—which I do not say they have not been in the past, not at all—we can come to an agreement, and if we do there is no danger, I believe, of either the Turks or the Greeks not accepting the decisions of all the Powers when they are united.

"We must go into that Conference with the determination to be fair, and we must give the impression that we intend to be fair to the Turks as well as to the Greeks."

But the real difficulty of foreign affairs, he continued, was in connection with reparations. He did not think that the feeling of terrible acerbity in the French Press in regard to Britain was justified. He was sure that there was no one in Britain—and least of all the late Prime Minister—who did not remember the splendid sacrifices which France made in the war, and who did not realise her special position and her dangers, and was not as anxious as they and he were to deal fairly and honourably with our late Allies.

NOT EASY.

But the question was not easy of solution. It seemed almost hopeless, but nothing was hopeless if they approached it with good-will and a determination to make it a success. He felt that the tendency in regard to making German pay was rather turning too much the other way.

"The tendency at home," he said, "is too much rather to assume that it is the easiest thing in the world for us to pay a thousand millions—and it will not be an easy thing—and that to get anything out of Germany is impossible. I do not agree with that." (Loud cheers.)

FRANCE'S NEEDS.

The needs of France were very crying, and it might be that agreement would be impossible, but France and Britain went into this matter with the same object in view. We needed something from Germany if we could get it. France needed it, perhaps, more.

"But remember," said the Premier, "that our suffering is not shown in devastated areas. It is shown in our factories and workshops and in the unemployed throughout the country. The French people must learn that the whole future of Europe, and of the world, depends upon common action, and both of us must be slow in doing anything which makes that common action impossible.

"Our relations with our kinsmen across the Atlantic were something more than a question of bargaining. It was a great misfortune that the United States were not associated with the League of Nations. He hoped that the time would come when, in some way or other, they would be associated with it, and, if so, the League's value would be increased more than words could say.

FAITH WITH IRELAND.

Turning to Ireland, the Premier said:—"Whatever our views may be, or have been, as to the wisdom of the Treaty, or as to the events which led up to it, this is certain—that in my belief, ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people of this country intend to keep faith with Ireland. We are not paying lip service to it only. Our word is our bond.

"If they were satisfied—as he believed they had every right to be—that the Provisional Government desired to carry out the Treaty, then they would have patience and give them every chance.

"I do not need to say anything about the obligations to the other part of Ireland. They are very clear, and the people of this country will never go back upon them. (Cheers.) But our hearts are moved by the horrors which are going on now in parts of Ireland. The people there are suffering hardships, and the Irish Government, but we cannot divest ourselves absolutely of the responsibility, and it certainly will be the business and the duty of this Government to be in constant communication with the Government of the Free State to see that these claims for compensation are fairly, honourably, and justly considered." (Cheers.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The state of trade and employment was the pre-occupation at home. He was glad to think that unemployment was not getting worse. That was something. But 1,400,000 unemployed were in front of them, something must be done to improve it. The late Government had prepared, and in some cases matured, plans. "We will have those instantly examined," continued Mr. Bonar Law. "If we can improve or enlarge them we shall and we shall put them into operation without any delay. But remedies of that kind are only a palliative; they do not touch the disease. The only real cure is to restore the trade and industry of this country.

"The first step is to cut down our expenditure. (Cheers). We have already made a beginning, a very small beginning. I refer to the Cabinet Secretariat. It is a small thing in money, but it shows the spirit with which we are entering upon our task. There is another method which I am quite convinced can be found for some further economy. I am convinced that a good deal of economy can be found by readjusting the work of different departments, and one readjustment of that kind I think I can safely announce already. I do it after consultation with the officials concerned in the Treasury, and in the department.

MINISTRY ABODLISHED.

"However poor we are, as long as we can pay anything we are not going to be unjust, or even ungenerous, to the pensioners who have got their pensions through the war. (Cheers). But I am satisfied that now, when the business is getting stabilised, there is no need for a special Ministry to deal with it. I think that, without interfering in the least with the rights of pensioners, we can have the work done in one of the old departments with equal efficiency and with far greater economy, and we mean to try it."

The effect of high taxation was not merely something from which individuals suffered and grumbled at. It was one of the very greatest clogs on industry as a whole. There was another matter with regard to trade which was of importance. They wanted a feeling of tranquility and stability—in other words, they must have as little legislation as possible. They must leave things alone where they could.

The Premier referred to Mr. Lloyd George as "by far the greatest personality in our politics to-day," and remarked that for different diseases different specialists were wanted. (Laughter). trade was the most important thing. He had no remedy to give them, but it was the duty of the Government to try to help it.

"We are spending money inevitably on trying to get work," he said. "It is my view that the best chance of improving our trade is to develop the resources of our own Empire." He intended to consult at once the Governments of the self-governing Dominions, and, if they approved, to call at an early stage an economic conference to go into the whole subject, with the idea of co-operation, in order to increase the trade within the Empire.

FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY.

Photo by] [Irish Times.
This armoured car was recently completed in the workshops at Gormanston. For this work and all the National Army transport 200 skilled Army mechanics are employed.

DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

Dublin County Council: Unknown Well-dressed Woman Found Drowned. Intimidated by Air Guns: Bridal Party in Mill Dam.

Fever Epidemics: Defenceless Women Robbed.

Tax-Gatherer's Unhappy Lot.

By nine votes to four Dublin County Council postponed, for one month, consideration of a motion proposing that the following resolutions and orders of the Council be rescinded:—(1) Resolution of June 24, 1920, refusing to pay the Dublin Metropolitan Police demand; (2) resolution of July 24, 1920, refusing to produce books and documents, and furnish returns to the Inland Revenue authorities and other Government departments; (3) resolution of November 5, 1920, on the same matter; (4) order of April 2, 1921, refusing to pay rent of courthouses and sessions houses; (5) any other order made from time to time prohibiting payments as follows:—Public works, loans, contracts, sub-sheriff, and other such salaries and expenses. Several members objected to the resolution on the ground that the County Council had pledged allegiance to "Dail Eireann," and that it would be a hasty proceeding to adopt such a motion. One member said that, if the policy of law and order is to be carried out, policies of obstruction must cease. He did not think that the policy would be approved by the casions of all the Powers when they are united. "We must go into that Conference with the determination to be fair, and we must give the impression that we intend to be fair to the Turks as well as to the Greeks."

But the real difficulty of foreign affairs, he continued, was in connection with reparations. He did not think that the feeling of terrible acerbity in the French Press in regard to Britain was justified. He was sure that there was no one in Britain—and least of all the late Prime Minister—who did not remember the splendid sacrifices which France made in the war, and who did not realise her special position and her dangers, and was not as anxious as they and he were to deal fairly and honourably with our late Allies.

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REPAIRING AN ENGINE.

Photo by] [Irish Times.
"A bad case" being treated in one of the hangars at Gormanston.

DUBLIN.

TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.—A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned by Mr. Corrigan's jury at an inquest held last night in Baldoyle, on the body of an unknown woman, found on the Velvet Strand, Portmarnock, on Wednesday. The body is that of a young woman, between the ages of 22 and 25 years. She was dressed in a plaid tweed skirt, brown belted tweed coat, coloured blouse, red-brown shoes, with rubber heels, and black cashmere stockings. An imitation pearl necklace, having a heart-shaped locket, was round the neck. The hair is dark brown, and her height is 5 feet 5 inches. On the third finger of the left hand were two gold rings, one of which bore the inscription "Ring to thee." She also wore a brass ring on the same hand. The body had been in the water for about five weeks.

NORTH WALL-HOLYHEAD.—It has been arranged, provisionally, to resume the North Wall-Holyhead passenger services by the London and North-Western boats at Easter, 1923. The services have been suspended since last January, when the employés went on strike. The strike ended some weeks ago. It is intended that the inward passenger boat shall reach the North Wall at eight o'clock every morning, and that the outward sailing shall be at 1 p.m., instead of 4.30 p.m., as previously. Such a convenient daylight crossing will be welcomed.

L.G.B. OFFICIALS' UNION.—It is announced in our advertisement columns this morning that the Local Government Officials' Industrial Union will hold its annual conference in the Mansion House, Dublin, to-morrow afternoon. The agenda includes motions with reference to the present cost of living bonus, and to the safeguarding of the rights of officials in the townships, if the proposed amalgamation of urban areas with Dublin City becomes an established fact.

ONE O'CLOCK IN DUBLIN.—The official time ball at the end of the South Wall, Dublin, dropped at one o'clock yesterday. This is not usual. The ball was originally placed over the Ballast Office, and worked very well there; but it has performed its duties very unsatisfactorily since it was removed. It is intended to give standard time to ships once in every 24 hours.

WIRE-CUTTING AT DALKEY.—Telegraph and telephone wires were again cut in Dalkey on Wednesday night. This repeated wire-cutting is the work of irresponsible youths, and much indignation is felt that the telephonic communication of the district should be so often interrupted.

LEINSTER.

BRIDAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.—When returning from a wedding at Cronary, near Granard, Co. Longford, a motor car containing a bridal party ran into a mill dam at Smear. The driver, Thomas Gray, received injuries which rendered him unconscious for 24 hours, and Miss Gray, a bridesmaid, of Drumlish, was seriously injured in the back. Miss Tilleran, another bridesmaid, was also badly hurt.

HAY-BURNING CLAIMS.—Claims for the alleged malicious burning of hay have been lodged with the Gorey District Council as follows:—Messrs. French Brothers, £330; W. J. Poole, £375; Arthur Doherty, £122. The burnings were in connection with an agricultural wages dispute.

CONNAUGHT.

ARMED WITH AIR-GUNS.—At a special Court in Sligo, Michael M'Loughlin and Thomas Higgins, of Strandhill, and Thomas Whittington, said to belong to a travelling show, were committed for trial on charges of demanding money by menaces at Strandhill. It was alleged that the accused men armed themselves with a revolver and air-guns and raided several houses after dark, representing themselves as "Bolsheviks from the Ox Mountains," adding that they were starving. Persons believing that they were Republicans gave them money.

LOOTING AT SLIGO STATION.—Sligo railway station goods store has been looted of a quantity of brandy, whiskey, cigarettes, and tobacco. The raiders did considerable damage, ripping open sacks of flour and meal, and strewing the contents over the railway track.

MUNSTER.

FEVER EPIDEMICS.—In a telegram from Limerick, marked, "Passed by Censor," it is stated that there cases of scarlatina, ten of enteric, and three of diphtheria, one of which had proved fatal, are under treatment in the city. The medical officer reported to the Corporation that there was no need for anxiety, the diphtheria was probably due to sudden changes in the weather, giving rise to septic throats, which are liable, in the case of children, to develop diphtheria. Four cases of scarlatina and one of diphtheria have been reported to the Moira (Co. Down) Rural District Council.

FOOD POISONING.—At an inquest held on the body of Mary Ann Cadogan, of Ogle's Quay, aged 12, who was found dead in bed at Checkpoint, Waterford, evidence was given that she had been eating salted herrings for dinner for some days prior to his death, and was also in the habit of eating the fish raw. The jury found that death was due to some form of poisoning, resulting from partaking of deleterious food.

"UN-PERISH."—On Saturday night armed and masked men entered the grocery and general business shop in Whitechurch village, near New Ross, Co. Waterford, of Mrs. Butler, a Protestant widow, and behaved in a threatening manner to Mrs. Butler and her daughters. They then stole all the meat in the till and a quantity of tobacco and cigarettes. The family was warned not to stir out of the house until the morning.

ULSTER.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—At the monthly meeting of the Moira (Co. Down) Rural District Council the Clerk reported that all the Council's officials had subscribed to the declaration of allegiance except Mr. C. G. Thompson, the veterinary inspector to the Council; Thomas M'Aleen and Joseph King, caretakers of Donaclooney and Maralin Graveyards, respectively. In the first two cases the Clerk said that it might have been an oversight. The Council decided to take no action in the cases until the Council hears from the Ministry of Home Affairs on the subject. Dungarvan Union officials, with the exception of the Roman Catholic chaplain to the workhouse and Mr. Fagan, Dublin, the analyst, have signed the declaration of allegiance to the Northern Government. Mr. Fagan said that, as he resided in the Free State, he did not see how he could sign it.

UNHAPPY TAXGATHERER.—At a meeting of the Donegal County Council a rate collector who had been in the service of the Council for sixteen years asked to be allowed to resign on the ground of ill-health, and that superannuation be granted to him. It was claimed for the Council that the members could not be generous with other people's money, and that the ratepayers would protest. There was no medical certificate. It transpired that the collector had been so abused and intimidated in the course of his duties that he had left the district.

POTEEN TRADE INCREASE.—In mitigating a fine of £100 to £50 in a poteen case in Londonderry yesterday the magistrate said that in future cases the full penalty would be inflicted. The police, who prosecuted Thomas Mahon, 5 Donegall place, for having in his possession five pints of illicit spirit, pressed for a heavy penalty, saying that the retail of poteen in the city had become an intolerable nuisance.

GIRL BURGLARS.—Three girls found guilty of breaking and entering the store of William Kelly and Co., Foyle street, Londonderry, were, at the local Children's Court, allowed out on probation. An order was made by the magistrates requiring the defendants to be in their houses at nine o'clock at night.

TYRONE MURDER CHARGE.—John Hackett, Aghamilkis, Co. Tyrone, was returned for trial at Cloghey Quarter Sessions charged with having murdered his brother-in-law, Bernard M'Caughey, of the same townland, whose charred remains were found on August 19 in the remains of a burned down house.

UNWANTED GAELIC.—A correspondent says that the Irish language revival movement is not being favourably received in parts of County Monaghan. Ratepayers have held meetings, at which it has been condemned. They think that the Irish Provisional Government should finance the scheme.

SHOW OR ENTERTAINMENT?—The Marquis of Londonderry, in moving the adjournment of the Ulster Senate, said that agricultural shows were exempt from the entertainments tax if they were purely agricultural, without any extraneous attractions, such as bands, sports, horse-jumping, or riding competitions.

SWANLINBAR MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.—Dr. A. J. O'Connor, whose appointment as Medical Officer for Swanlinbar, Co. Cavan, was announced in the *Irish Times* of Monday, writes to say that on learning the conditions of service and the remuneration he has declined the post.

OLD METHODY ASSOCIATION.—In the Methodist College, Belfast, on Wednesday night, the second annual meeting of the Old Methody Association was held. The report showed that the Association was a prosperous condition, and that a large addition to the membership had been made in the year. Successful tennis competitions, dances, and social meetings had been held. The Council expressed the hope that many of the past pupils of the College would rally to the support of the Association. The financial statement showed the funds to be in a satisfactory condition.

R.U.C. PROMOTIONS.—Head Constable Cooke, of Londonderry, has been promoted to the rank of District Inspector, and allocated to Mountpottinger, Belfast, where for many years he was station sergeant. Sergeant Thomas Heuston and Sergeant J. M. Logan have been promoted to the rank of Head Constable.

FERMANAGH WAR MEMORIAL.—Fermanagh War Memorial was a place of pilgrimage yesterday, it being fair day in Enniskillen. Many floral tributes, including wreaths from the men of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, military units, and boys at Portora Royal School, were placed round the column. Boys of the school paid a visit to the memorial.

COUNCILLOR "CURFEWED."—Yesterday at a Special Court in Londonderry William Doherty, a Sinn Fein member of the Londonderry No. 1 Rural District Council, was fined 20s. for a breach of the "Curfew" regulations. The defendant gave notice of appeal.

BELFAST CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—At the quarterly meeting of the Belfast Co-Operative Society, Ltd., a dividend of 9d. in the £ was declared, with half dividend to non-members and a bonus on employees' wages. The Society has a membership of 26,200.

RAIDERS IN CAVAN.—Armed men raided the house of Miss Cox, Curlurgan, Bailieboro', Co. Cavan, and stole £3. The house of H. Shields, Grenagharue, was also visited, and £2 was taken. The raiders smashed a quantity of china in the house.

Military searched Navan County Hospital yesterday, but made no arrests or seizures.

Dungarvan Workhouse farm, which consists of five acres, showed a net profit of £125 for the half-year.

Corrard House, Dowra, Co. Cavan, the property of Mr. Ivan Carson, Killyreagh, County Fermanagh, has been burned down.

Six vessels were required to take livestock to Great Britain after yesterday's Dublin market.

There will be no general disbandment of "A" Special Constabulary in Belfast on the 31st, as was contemplated.

Miss Whitten, Portadown, has been appointed Principal of Loughans National School, Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone, in succession to Mrs. Sloan.

Drumcliffe Bridge, Co. Sligo, which was destroyed in June, and repaired in August, was again blown up on Wednesday night.

Mr. P. Gormley, Postmaster, Bellock, Co. Fermanagh, has been arrested. He is alleged to have taken part in the Pettigo affair in June.

Serious damage was done by a fire, which occurred early on Wednesday morning in the engineering and blacksmiths' shops of Messrs. Brown's foundry in Londonderry.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NEW ECONOMICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Kindly permit me to reply briefly to the various letters on this subject which appeared in your issues of the 24th and 25th October, referring the writers, however, for adequate explanations to the literature on the subject. In considering illustrations of financial methods, difficulties frequently arise owing to the number of different commodities which are produced and consumed, so that the simple financial facts underlying these numerous transactions are lost sight of. If we could reduce them all to terms of one commodity—say, boots or fruit—it would simplify matters; but the principal object to be remembered should be the commodities and services to be exchanged. Our troubles arise from the fact that our present financial system is increasingly unable to effect these exchanges.

No credit reformer would agree with the first assumption of "Cunctator" "that the market price (of fruit) does not in any way depend on the additional capital expenditure that the capitalist chooses to embark upon." Any expenditure in respect of capital goods—as distinct from consumable goods—must result in the inflation of the purchasing power competing for the available supply of consumable goods, by the amount of that expenditure, and prices rise accordingly. The consumers who pay those enhanced prices, therefore, pay for the capital goods. Under modern financial conditions it is entirely misleading to talk of a farmer developing his farm or a manufacturer putting down plant "at his own expense." It can only be done at the expense of the general consumer, owing to the resulting inflation of purchasing power competing for consumable goods.

The task of returning to the consumer his purchasing power thus filched from him is not effected, under the Douglas-Orage system, by appropriating anybody's savings, as "Cunctator" too readily assumes. Credit reformers are not interested in depriving any section of the community of the fruit of their labour, but rather seek to enable each member to consume his share. That is accomplished by means of the index figure arrived at by deducting all the real costs of production—viz., national consumptions of all descriptions—from the total national production. The balance is the increased wealth of the community, including the above-mentioned "inflation," representing capital goods; and the credit issued by the accounting authority enables consumers to obtain consumable goods to that amount.

The purchasing power of the community would not be of a fluctuating nature, as feared by "Amateur," based, as it would be, on scientific estimates of productive power, instead of, as at present, on the amount of credit released or withdrawn by safe financiers dealing in money as others deal in butter. Instead, however, of that purchasing power being directed to the extraordinary development of capital goods, to be observed in those countries where the present system of "creditism" is most highly developed, the bulk of it would be devoted to liquidating the prices of consumable goods. Fields and factories would be put to their real function of supplying goods and services to a hungry possessing them, instead of chasing financial results to the ends of the earth and leading every industrialised nation to arm and prepare for the inevitable war which must result from the resulting struggle for foreign markets. Under the Douglas system costs would be made up as heretofore, but would have to be certified, and overhead charges would, of course, have to include depreciation, which would figure in the national balance sheet as a consumption.

In answer to "Irish Banker," the full application of the Douglas system of finance to Free land would depend on the compiling of statistics of the national production and consumption, but certain ideas of the system could be adopted immediately and with immense benefits to the community. The financing of the necessary work of repairing the material damage throughout the country should be done by the community who authorise that work, who will perform it, and who will receive the great bulk of the necessary material, food, and shelter required—viz., the Irish. This surely is obvious. If so, why should the Government of Ireland, representing the whole community, and the Irish Association was a prosperous condition, and that a large addition to the membership had been made in the year. Successful tennis competitions, dances, and social meetings had been held. The Council expressed the hope that many of the past pupils of the College would rally to the support of the Association. The financial statement showed the funds to be in a satisfactory condition.

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NEWMARKET.

ROYAL LANCER DISAPPOINTS.

BUCKS HUSSAR WINS JOCKEY CLUB CUP.

One or two rather extraordinary results were associated with the continuance of the Houghton Meeting, but none more striking than the defeat of the Doncaster and Irish St. Leger winner, Royal Lancer, for the Jockey Club Cup. He did not appear to have a great deal to do, but was always rather easy in the betting. Ballyheron and Sanhedrim were expected to furnish the chief opposition to him. Ballyheron, whilst the first-named is probably an overrated animal, Sanhedrim may not be a true stayer. In the event neither of this pair mattered seriously troubled Lord Lonsdale's colt, but Bucks Hussar gave him a most decisive beating. Early in the year Bucks Hussar showed good form in the Two Thousand Guineas Trial Stakes at York, due, it is believed, to drinking impure water. But he has since shown signs of a return to form, and is probably at his best again. After the race it was grasped in the paddock that Royal Lancer had been doing no long work. In that case his defeat is not so surprising.

Donoghue was very sweet on his mount, Friar's Melody, for the Lingfield Stakes, and the colt was always a decided favourite, but he is obviously not so smart as had been believed, and apparently does not stay. Roger (Hurst Park) after cutting out the work, could not keep it up for the two extra furlongs, and the finish was fought out between Vamprace and Hurry Off, who raced neck and neck for the last half furlong. Hurry Off just staying the better.

A most exciting finish was provided by the Richmond Nursery. Mr. Sol Joel had much expected to win with Portlight, but his colours are meeting with contrary fortune. Portlight lost his position on the rounding half-way, and appeared hopelessly out of it, but, taking hold of his bit, he put up an amazing effort, to be only beaten a couple of necks, Valparaiso just outstaying Sunrising.

Gallio, in the Patch Mile Welter, was the fifth successive favourite to come to grief. It was not only beaten by the anticipated danger, Cadabra, but the pair were unable to make any impression on the Night Patrol colt, another horse that is coming back to something approaching his best form. Quarter Deck fulfilled expectations by taking the Freckenham Stakes after a capital set-to with Widow Bird.

Queensberry Handicap—Night Watchman.
Criterion Nursery—Brown Rajah.
Durham Stakes—Torelore.
Final Plate—Nightshift.

Figures in front of horses' names indicate placings last three times out. § means started slowly.

12.45 with £200 added (two-year-olds). 1 m. (R.M.).

7—HOUGHTON STAKES of £25 each, with £200 added (Houghton Meeting). (Lord Durham Co.).

		st. lb.
11s	PHAROS (Lt. Dett)	Lawrence 9 0
211	SCARLOCK (Lt. Rose)	Martin 9 0
131	TWELVE POINTS (g.) (of Westminster)	Purse 9 0
13	MONTFORT (Mr. A. de Rothschild)	Watson 8 7
100	DANE'S YOH (Lt. Dane)	Lambton 8 7
002	PORTUMNA (Lady Sanburnham)	Hugh Poxsay 9
140	JEDDAH (Lt. Woolavington)	F. Darling 8 10
110	WONDER (Mr. Howatt)	F. Darling 8 10
42	CANDESCENT C. (Mr. Ash)	Jones 8 4
00	FORTUNIO (Mr. S. Joel)	de Mestre 8 4
	AGINCOURT (Lady Vyner)	Cole 8

The above have arrived.

1.15—QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP of £500. 5 f. (Rous Co.).

		Age	st. lb.
102	PHARMACIE (Mr. White)	Ward	4 9 0
101	MILLAM (Mr. Duff)	Beatty	4 8 11
155	FRANCIS JOSEPH (Mr. Fisher)		4 8 6
000	CROWDENNIS (Mr. Cullinan)	Purser	4 8 4
413	LINDY (Mr. Montague)	Jones	4 8 1
204	VALLEY (Mr. Dennis)	Cottrill	6 8 1
211	PRECIOUS (Lady Cunard-Cooper)		4 8 0
101	NIGHT WATCHMAN (Mr. Dixon)	Innes	3 8 6
000	GOLDEN ARCH (Mr. A. Gordon)	F. Leader	5 8 0
040	JOHN GREEN (His Majesty)	Richards	5 8 0
045	CAVALIERI (Mr. Hall)	Pickford	5 8 0
005	LIMOSIN (Mr. Moorhouse)	S. Darling	5 8 0
000	UNISON (Mr. S. Joel)	Meeks	5 8 0
000	JOSS HOUSE (His Majesty)	E. Marsh	5 8 0
000	PHAT (Mr. Joel)	Bullock	5 8 0
300	DEJA THORRIS (Mr. R. Ratcliffe)	Griggs	5 8 0
000	AKOH GIFT (Mr. McClintock)	Purser	5 8 0
051	WILD MINT (10th. ex) (Mr. Whitburn)	Cottrill	3 8 3
043	DOUBLE COURT (Mr. Vernon Wentzel)	Bullock	3 8 3
000	MALTA (Marquess of)	Bowen	3 8 3
000	STINGO (Mr. Hyde)	Gwilt	3 8 0
001	HUNTIS (Lord Woolavington)	Darling	3 8 0
304	BASILISK (Mr. A. de Rothschild)	Dale	3 8 0

1.45—CRITERION NURSERY of £210 each, with £200 added. 7 f. (Dep. Plate Course).

		st. lb.
530	CEYLONESE (Sir A. Bailey)	R. Day 3 8 11
000	LONE STAR (Mr. Gordon)	Taylor 8 8
120	HOLY ISLE (Mr. Wilding)	Hockey 8 8
		Sadler, jun. 3 7 11
000	OAKS LODGE (Mr. J. Bell)	Bullock 3 7 10
401	YOUNG POLE (Lady Northumberland)	Hugh Poxsay 4 7 9
033	KINGSTON HILL (Lord Queenborough)	Griggs 3 7 8
500	DEWHURST STAKES of £25 each, with £500 added (two-year-olds). 7 f. (Dewhurst Plate Co.).	

Duke of Westminster's b. c. HURRY OFF, by Hurry On—Elba, 8-9 ..... Griggs 1
Lord Derby's ch. c. VAMPRACE, 8-13 ..... Elliott 2
Sir J. Robinson's ROGER DE BUSLI, 8-9 ..... Childs 3

Mr. M. Field's Friar's Melody, 9-5 ..... Donoghue 0
Lord Derby's Tranquil, 9-0 ..... Gardner 0
Sir A. Bailey's Aspero, 8-9 ..... Bullock 0
Mr. J. Astor's Sanctum, 8-9 ..... Lister 0
Mr. H. Cunliffe-Owen's Legend, 8-9 ..... Gray 0
Mr. A. de Rothschild's Doric, 8-9 ..... Childs 0
(Winner trained by Jarvis.)

Betting—5 to 2 agst. Friar's Melody, 4 to 1 agst. Roger De Busli, 5 to 1 each Tranquil and HURRY OFF, 8 to 1 Vamprace, 20 to 1 any other.

After a break away, the race started 8 minutes behind time. Roger de Busli made play, with Legend, Hurry Off and Friar's Melody next. At the bushes Roger de Busli weakened, and Legend came on from Hurry Off and Vamprace. The latter mentioned pair ran a dead heat, Hurry Off winning by a short head; a length and a half separated second and third. Apren was fourth, and Friar's Melody fifth.

3.30—DITCH MILE HANDICAP, a sweep of £10 each, with £200 added. 1 m.

Lord Woolavington's b. c. NIGHT PATROL, by Stedfast—Dark Flight, 4, 9-9 ..... Gardner 2
Lord Ellesmere's CADABRA, 3, 7-11 ..... Whalley 2
Mr. de Pledge's CALLIO, 3, 9-5 ..... J. Childs 3
Also ran—White Satin (Gray), Camaralzaman (Carslake), Andyomene (Hulme), My Stars (F. Bullock), Lady Catfield (H. Leach). (Winner trained by Taylor.)

3.0—HARLESTON (S.) PLATE of £200. 1 m. 1 f. (Cambridgeshire Co.).

Mr. Gaudet's g. c. WEED KILLER, by Florid—Kill Hill, 3 ..... R. Jones 1
Mr. Holt's FIDDLEBACK, 3, 7-4 ..... Purcell 2
Mr. Griggs' LIGHT HOUSE, 3, 8-0 ..... Jarvis 3
Also ran—Speculator (Lane), Tinspear (A. Baldwin), Greenchesters (J. Childs), Comedy Queen (Donoghue), Crocketts Rhodes (H. Leach), (W. Lyon), Tiptoed (S. Waugh).

Betting—9 to 4 agst. Greenchesters, 3 to 1 Fiddleback, 5 to 1 each Light House and Weed Killer, 10 to 1 each the Tinspear, 10 to 1 each WEED KILLER or any other.

Won by a head; three lengths.

The winner was bought in for 420 gns.

3.0—RICHMOND NURSERY, a sweep of £15 each, with £400 added. 6 f. (Bedford Co.).

Lord Glanely's b. c. VALPARAISO, by Beppo—Kill Hill, 7-2 ..... R. Jones 1
Fraser's ch. f. SUNRISING, 7-2 ..... Lister 2
Mr. S. Neil's PORTLIGHT, 7-9 ..... Lister 3
Also ran—Tittenhurst (J. Leach), My Own (Fox), Chief (Donoghue), Lady Vyner (Cole), Topknot (Lynch), Topknot (Robbins), Green Wheat (Elliott), Brilliance (Spear), Peter Pan (E. Stokes), Green Smirke). (Winner trained by Jarvis.)

Betting—3 to 1 agst. Portlight, 6 to 1 each VALPARAISO and Topknot, 7 to 1 My Own, 8 to 1 Green, 10 to 1 each Sunrising, Thief, and Brilliance, 100 to 7 any other.

Won by a neck; same.

2.0—JOCKEY CLUB CUP, of £20 each, with £5000 added. 2½ m. (Cee. Co.).

Sir A. Bailey's b. c. BUCKS HUSSAR, by Sundridge—Bracelet, 3, 7-12 ..... Lister 1
Lord Lonsdale's ROYAL LANCER, 3, 7-12 ..... Lane 2
Mr. White's SANHEDRIM, 3, 7-12 ..... Donoghue 3
Colonel Carden's Ballyheron, 4, 8-11 ..... Childs 0
Lord Derby's Cadabra, 4, 8-11 ..... Gardner 0
(Winner trained by R. Day.)

Betting—6 to 4 on Royal Lancer, 7 to 2 agst. Ballyheron, 11 to 2 Sanhedrim, 100 to 8 BUCKS HUSSAR, 100 to 7 Glorioso.

After going a short distance Bucks Hussar settled down in front of Ballyheron and Sanhedrim, with Glorioso lying off. Bucks Hussar came on to the flat ahead of Royal Lancer and Sanhedrim, but a mile from home, and Bucks Hussar, running right away from Royal Lancer, won in a canter by eight lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Glorioso was last.

3.30—COWLINGE T.Y.O. (S.) PLATE of £200. 1 m. (Ab. M. C.).

Lord Londonderry's ch. c. COVENTRY, by Corcyra—Peel ..... Jelliss 1
Capt. Darby's MISS SHERRY, 3-11 said Donoghue 2
Mr. Baldwin's SEA CHARIOT, 8-4 ..... Fox 3
Also ran—Cheyriot (Archibald), Skerryvore (Lane), Brahmin (Gardner), Volunteer (Carslake), Rosy Posy (Hulme), Gallo (Wilson), Virgin Gold (Lancaster), Talma (Grace), Cambodia (Beary), Dana (Elliott), Lady Desmond fifty (Whalley), Dandy Fifty (Rickaby), Kilmoon (W. Leach), Nelston (Lizzi), Redhurst, (Wooding). (Winner trained by Pickering).

Betting—5 to 2 agst. Cheviot, 4 to 1 COVENTRY, 6 to 1 Talma, 8 to 1 each Mary Selby and Carma f., 10 to 1 each Sea Chariot and Danae, 100 to 8 Dandy Fifty, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by a head; two lengths.

The winner was sold to Mr. P. Ralli for 600 guineas.

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Lord Derby's Cadabra, 4, 8-11 ..... Gardner 0
(Winner trained by R. Day.)

Betting—6 to 4 on Royal Lancer, 7 to 2 agst. Ballyheron, 11 to 2 Sanhedrim, 100 to 8 BUCKS HUSSAR, 100 to 7 Glorioso.

After going a short distance Bucks Hussar settled down in front of Ballyheron and Sanhedrim, with Glorioso lying off. Bucks Hussar came on to the flat ahead of Royal Lancer and Sanhedrim, but a mile from home, and Bucks Hussar, running right away from Royal Lancer, won in a canter by eight lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Glorioso was last.

3.30—COWLINGE T.Y.O. (S.) PLATE of £200. 1 m. (Ab. M. C.).

Lord Londonderry's ch. c. COVENTRY, by Corcyra—Peel ..... Jelliss 1
Capt. Darby's MISS SHERRY, 3-11 said Donoghue 2
Mr. Baldwin's SEA CHARIOT, 8-4 ..... Fox 3
Also ran—Cheyriot (Archibald), Skerryvore (Lane), Brahmin (Gardner), Volunteer (Carslake), Rosy Posy (Hulme), Gallo (Wilson), Virgin Gold (Lancaster), Talma (Grace), Cambodia (Beary), Dana (Elliott), Lady Desmond fifty (Whalley), Dandy Fifty (Rickaby), Kilmoon (W. Leach), Nelston (Lizzi), Redhurst, (Wooding). (Winner trained by Pickering).

Betting—5 to 2 agst. Cheviot, 4 to 1 COVENTRY, 6 to 1 Talma, 8 to 1 each Mary Selby and Carma f., 10 to 1 each Sea Chariot and Danae, 100 to 8 Dandy Fifty, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by a head; two lengths.

The winner was sold to Mr. P. Ralli for 600 guineas.

3.0—DEWHURST STAKES of £25 each, with £500 added (two-year-olds). 7 f. (Dewhurst Plate Co.).

Duke of Westminster's b. c. HURRY OFF, by Hurry On—Elba, 8-9 ..... Griggs 1
Lord Derby's ch. c. VAMPRACE, 8-13 ..... Elliott 2
Sir J. Robinson's ROGER DE BUSLI, 8-9 ..... Childs 3

Mr. M. Field's Friar's Melody, 9-5 ..... Donoghue 0
Lord Derby's Tranquil, 9-0 ..... Gardner 0
Sir A. Bailey's Aspero, 8-9 ..... Bullock 0
Mr. J. Astor's Sanctum, 8-9 ..... Lister 0
Mr. H. Cunliffe-Owen's Legend, 8-9 ..... Gray 0
Mr. A. de Rothschild's Doric, 8-9 ..... Childs 0

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUBLIN.

MARKETS OPENED DULL, BUT CLOSED HARDER. BANK STOCK, GUINNESS, AND COATS HARDER. RAILS BID FOR AT THE CLOSE. PARENT TYRE RISING ON REPORT ESTIMATES.

Business was of quiet dimensions on the Dublin Stock Exchange yesterday, and on balance at the earlier market lower prices were quoted. The Funds were mostly weaker, but War Loan 5 per cent. quoted at the half year's dividend payable on 1st December, was a little better. Odd lots of India Stocks were sold at a decline of 1 to 1½ on previous prices in this market. Consols and Irish Land Stock also gave way, but a further advance was readily given for Bank of Ireland Stock. There was a firm, but quiet, market for Breweries and cognate securities. Guinness Ord. and Power Pref. were harder, the latter in a purely nominal market. City Steam did not quote, but appeared to close firm. Dundalks, for a small lot, were lower. Marconi Ord. were again rather turn weaker, but Radio Shares closed without alteration. The Railway market was quietly supported, and Great Northern issues closed strong. Dunlop Rubber shares were idle. Parent Tyres were neglected at the earlier market, but the Deferred shares of the latter were wanted for London account, and closed 2/8. to 2/8s., perhaps, buyers, and after hours were better than these figures. Among Textiles, Calico Printers lost a portion of the recent improvement. Imperial Tobacco Shares were slightly better, but Oils were idle.

In the Funds, War Loan 5 per cent., allowing for the 5/8. dividend deducted, rose ¼ to 98½. Conversion Loan was steady at 74⅞. Guaranteed Land 2½ per cent. sat at 62. Consols, however, gave way ⅛ to 57⅝. Irish Land 3 per cent. ⅛ to 62½. India 3½ per cent. 1 to 65, and ditto 3 per cent. 1 to 56.

The only change in Banks was a further ½ to 229½ in Bank of Ireland Stock. Nationals opened unchanged at 18½, but later fell to 18½, and Hibernians again realised 6⅝. In Breweries, ex. Guinness Ord. rose ½ to 37, and J. Power and Son Pref. 3d. to 20s. 6d. nominally, while Dublin Distillers Ord. repeated 30s.

In Steam, Dundalks fell 5s. to 93s. for an odd lot.

In Telegraphs, Marconi Ord. fell 7½d. to 46s., while Radio Common repeated 20s. 9d.

Home Rails were good at the close. Great Northern Ord. repeated 49½, and Dublin and South-Eastern 4 per cent. "A" Debs. 60. Great Northern Debs. rose ½ to 72½, the Ord. 1½ to 53, and Midland Great Western at the close rose 1 to 30.

In Trams, Cork Electric 4 per cent. Debs. repeated 48½.

In Tyres, Parent Deferred were, at the earlier market, still called 27s., ineffectually bid, but later rose to 28s. 3d. for a broken lot. The Pref. rose 3d. to 13s. 9d., and the Ord. 9d. to 25s. 3d. towards the close.

Bakery shares were idle outside Boland Ord., for which 44s. was again paid.

Manufacturing shares were idle outside a few Textiles. Calico Printers fell 10/d. to 22s. 1½d., and Coats "B" Pref. 1½d. to 24s.; but Coats Ord., after repeating 85s. 6d., improved to 86s. 9d. for an exceptional lot. Lever Bros. 7 per cent. were unchanged at 103. 20s. nominally. Bradford Dyers at the later market fetched 44s. 9d.

In Trading, etc. Burke Ord. repeated 49s., and Dockrell Pref. 15s., while the 4 per cent. Debs. at the latter were held for 6½, or a 2½ Debs. at the latter were held for 6½, or a lower marking. *Irish Times* Pref. fell 5d. to 58s. 6d., ex div. Lipton Ord. quoted 27s. 3d.

Other business done included Imperial Tobacco at 69s. 6d., and Anglo-Dutch Rubber Shares at 31s. 9d.

BUSINESS DONE AT ALL SESSIONS.

Transactions (or cash marked thus *):

Consols	57⅛	Cork Tram Deb.	
5% War Loan	(101) 98½		(48⅝) 48⅞
War Loan	(101) 98½	Parent Ord.	(14⅝) *15⅜
Conv. Loan	(74⅝) 74⅞	Do. Pref.	(24/3) *28/3
War Bonds, 1928	105⅛	Do. Pref.	(13/6) 13/9
Do. Bond, 1928	103⅝	Dunlops	(44/-) 44/-
5% Land Act	(63⅞) 63⅝	Bolands	(77/-) *75/-
India 3½%	(66) *65⅝	Switzer	(77/-) *75/-
India 3%	(56½) *55⅞	Todd Burns	(18/6) 18/6
Bank of Ireland	(259) 229½	Brad. Dyers	(45/6) 44/9
Hibernian	(16⅝) 6⅝	Calicos	(23/-) 22/1½
National	(18⅛) 18½	Coats	(25/6) 85/6 5/9
Dublin Dist.	(30/-) 30/-	Do. Pref.	(23/1½) 24/-
Guinness	(44) 44/	Burke Ord.	(49/-) 49/-
Power Pref.	(20/-) 20/6	Dockrell Pref.	(15/-) 15/-
Marconi	(46/7½) 46/-	Do. Deb.	(64) 64/-
G.N. Ord.	(72½) 73½	Imp. Tob.	(69/3) 69/6
G.S.W. Ord.	(49½) *49½	Anglo-Dutch	50/9
M.G.W. Ord.	(29) 29/30	Anglo-Dutch Rub.	31/9
D.S.E. A Pref.	(60) 60		

Odd lot; b bid, a asked

(Last business done given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS RATE.

Discount	4 p.c. 13th July.
Deposit	1½ p.c. 15th June.

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.

Mining contango day	Oct. 27	Nov. 13
General contango day	Oct. 30	Nov. 14
Ticket day	Oct. 31	Nov. 15
Account day	Nov. 2	Nov. 16

BELFAST.

Activity in Distilleries Shares was the only feature in Belfast Exchange. War Loan Inscribed was done at 98⅜ and Registered at 101½ c.d. In Railways, Great Northern was repeated 60½ for special negotiation. York Street Flax Spinning Co. Ord. repeated 28½, and their 7 p.c. Pref. 21s. Dunvilles advanced to 13s from 13. McConnells Distillery exchanged hands at 41. Distillers Ord. closed 24½, and Avoniel Distillery 7¼. Imperial Tobacco repeated 69s. 6d. Sawers Ord. showed no change at 17s. Dunlops featureless at 9s. Levers 7 p.c. Pref. unaltered at 19s. 10½d. Mexican Eagles 7 p.c. Pref. closed 19s. 6d.

NORTHERN BANKING COMPANY.

We have already published our summary of the report and analysis of the balance sheet of the Northern Banking Company, and it is only necessary to draw attention to those documents published in this issue, together with a report of the proceedings at the meeting held in Belfast yesterday. The dividends were paid on September 15.

DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following dealings among native stocks and shares were "marked" in London yesterday:—

Consols—57⅛, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 57, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 58. **War Loan**—5% 98½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 99, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 100, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 101, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 102. **5 p.c. War Loan**—101⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 102. **6 p.c. War Loan**—98¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 99, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 100, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 101, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 102. **Funding Loan**—85¾, ⅞, 86, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 87. **Victory Bonds**—88⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 89, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 90. **Conversion Loan**—74⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 75. **India 7 p.c. Loan**—111¾, ⅞, 112. **Suez Canal 6 p.c.**—107⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 108, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 109. **South Australia 6 p.c. Stock**—104⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 105. **Aerated Bread**—36/6, 37/-, 37/6, 38/-. **African and Eastern**—26/6, 27/-, 27/6, 28/-. **Amalgamated Cotton**—12/4½, 12/5, 12/6, 13/-. **Anglo-Dutch Rubber**—31/7½, 6d., 32/-, 32/6, 33/-, 33/6, 34/-. **Anglo-Persian Oil**—5¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 6, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 7, 7/6, 8/-, 8/6, 9/-, 9/6. **Armstrong, Whitworth**—10¾, ⅞, 11, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 12, 12/6, 13/-. **Assam Concession**—16/9, 17/-, 17/6, 18/-. **Barclays Bank (A)**—74⅞, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 75, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 76, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 77, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 78, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 79, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 80, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 81, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 82, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 83, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 84, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 85, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 86, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 87, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 88, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 89, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 90, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 91, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 92, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 93, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 94, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 95, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 96, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 97, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 98, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 99, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 100, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 101, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 102, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 103, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 104, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 105, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 106, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 107, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 108, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 109, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 110, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 111, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 112, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 113, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 114, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 115, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 116, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 117, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 118, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 119, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 120, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 121, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 122, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 123, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 124, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 125, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 126, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 127, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 128, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 129, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 130, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 131, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 132, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 133, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 134, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 135, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 136, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 137, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 138, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 139, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 140, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 141, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 142, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 143, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 144, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 145, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 146, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 147, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 148, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 149, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 150, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 151, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 152, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 153, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 154, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 155, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 156, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 157, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 158, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 159, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 160, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 161, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 162, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 163, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 164, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 165, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 166, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 167, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 168, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 169, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 170, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 171, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 172, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 173, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 174, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 175, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 176, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 177, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 178, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 179, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 180, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 181, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 182, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 183, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 184, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 185, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 186, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 187, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 188, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 189, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 190, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 191, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 192, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 193, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 194, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 195, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 196, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 197, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 198, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 199, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 200, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 201, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 202, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 203, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 204, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 205, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 206, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 207, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 208, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 209, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 210, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 211, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 212, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 213, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 214, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 215, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 216, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 217, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 218, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 219, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 220, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 221, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 222, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 223, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 224, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 225, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 226, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 227, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 228, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 229, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 230, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 231, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 232, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 233, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 234, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 235, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 236, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 237, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 238, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 239, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 240, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 241, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 242, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 243, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 244, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 245, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 246, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 247, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 248, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 249, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 250, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 251, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 252, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 253, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 254, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 255, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 256, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 257, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 258, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 259, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 260, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 261, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 262, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 263, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 264, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 265, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 266, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 267, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 268, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 269, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 270, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 271, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 272, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 273, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 274, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 275, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 276, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 277, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 278, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 279, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 280, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 281, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 282, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 283, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 284, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 285, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 286, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 287, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 288, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 289, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 290, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 291, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 292, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 293, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 294, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 295, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 296, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 297, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 298, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 299, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 300, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 301, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 302, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 303, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 304, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 305, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 306, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 307, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 308, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 309, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 310, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 311, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 312, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 313, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 314, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 315, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 316, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 317, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 318, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 319, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 320, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 321, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 322, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 323, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 324, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 325, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 326, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 327, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 328, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 329, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 330, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 331, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 332, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 333, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 334, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 335, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 336, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 337, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 338, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 339, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 340, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 341, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 342, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 343, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 344, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 345, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 346, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 347, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 348, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 349, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 350, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 351, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 352, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 353, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 354, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 355, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 356, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 357, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 358, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 359, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 360, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 361, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 362, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 363, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 364, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 365, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 366, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 367, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 368, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 369, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 370, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 371, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 372, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 373, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 374, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 375, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 376, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 377, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 378, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 379, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 380, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 381, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 382, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 383, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 384, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 385, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 386, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 387, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 388, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 389, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 390, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 391, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 392, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 393, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 394, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 395, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 396, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 397, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 398, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 399, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 400, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 401, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 402, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 403, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 404, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 405, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 406, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 407, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 408, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 409, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 410, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 411, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 412, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 413, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 414, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 415, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 416, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 417, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 418, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 419, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 420, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 421, ⅛,

AUCTION SUPERIOR DUBLIN-MADE FURNITURE TO-DAY, AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK, AT 12.30 O'C., AT COX'S AUCTION ROOMS.

COMPRISING PRINCIPALLY:—A MAGNIFICENT CHIPPENDALE DRAWINGROOM SUITE, NINE PIECES, COVERED IN SILK; CHESTERFIELD AND TWO LOUNGE ARM CHAIRS, SPRING AND HAIR-UPHOLSTERED; INLAID DRAWINGROOM TABLES AND OCCASIONAL CHAIRS, GILT-FRAMED INLAID ROSEWOOD OVERMANTELS, SEVERAL SETS OF DININGROOM CHAIRS, OF 6, 8, AND 10, ALL MAHOGANY FRAMES, COVERED IN LEATHER, VELVET, AND TAPESTRY; 16FT. SET OF SCREW DINING TABLES, SEVERAL SMALLER DITTO, MARBLE AND GILT CLOCK SETS, ROLL-TOP DESKS, AND OFFICE TABLES, SUPERIOR OAK HALL STAND, WHITE ENAMELLED OVERMANTEL, MUSIC CABINETS, MAHOGANY GLASS-BACK ENCLOSED AND PEDESTAL SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT CABINETS MUSIC CABINETS, CARD TABLES, SARCOPHAGUS, PICTURES, PAINTINGS, FLORENTINE AND OVAL MIRRORS, DECORATIVE AND OTHER CHINA, DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, SOME LOTS OF PLATED WARE, INLAID OVAL AND LOO TABLES, CHIPPENDALE DRAWINGROOM CENTRE TABLE; BEDROOM FURNITURE IN VARIETY, INCLUDING A MAGNIFICENT BURR WALNUT 6FT. BREAKFRONT GLASS-DOOR WARDROBE, LINED WITH SATIN WOOD; TWO 6FT. AND 7FT. BEDROOM SUITES, 4FT. 6IN. MAHOGANY WARDROBES AND DUCHESSE PAIRS, STAINED CHESTS OF DRAWERS, LIGHT BEDROOM SUITES, IN MAHOGANY, WALNUT, AND SATIN WALNUT, IN SIZES FROM 3FT. TO 5FT.; WARDROBES, DRESSERS, MAHOGANY DRESSING TABLES AND WASHSTANDS, COMMODES; SOLID ALL-BRASS AND BLACK-AND-BRASS BEDS, WITH BEST 4-PLY WIRES AND PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, IN SIZES FROM 3FT. TO 4FT. 6IN.; BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, CUBPAINS, ROYAL AXMINSTER CARPETS AND STAIR CARPETING, HEARTH RUGS; KITCHEN AND DEAL FURNITURE TABLES, CHAIRS, POTS, PANS, AND SAUCEPANS, AND NUMEROUS MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS; ALSO AN OVERSTRUNG BABY GRAND PIANO AND THREE OVERSTRUNG COTTAGE PIANOS, BY EMINENT GERMAN MAKERS. GOODS ON VIEW. AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12.30. PIANOS SOLD 3 O'CLOCK.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER & VALUER
(SOLE PROPRIETOR).

SALE THIS DAY.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE AUCTION

OF
ANTIQUE & MODERN FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES, &c.
(REMOVED FOR SALE FROM Messrs. JOHN WALLIS and SON'S STORES, AND FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS),
AT
THE AUCTION ROOMS, 25 BACHELOR S WALK
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT 12.30,
PRINCIPALLY COMPRISING:
BRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANOFORTE, BY COLLARD & COLLARD;
COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, BY HOPKINSON, WARWICK,
AND OTHER MAKERS;
ANTIQUE SHERATON KNEE-HOLE DRESSING TABLE; SEVEN-PIECE MAHOGANY DRAWINGROOM SUITE, IN SILK TAPESTRY; SUPERIOR SHERATON DRAWINGROOM SUITES; CABINETS and OVERMANTELS, HAIR-UPHOLSTERED CHESTERFIELDS, MAHOGANY GLASS-BACK and CARVED-BACK SIDEBOARDS; OTHER DRAWINGROOM and DININGROOM APPOINTMENTS;
BEDROOM FURNITURE IN VARIETY; 6 VERY FINE AXMINSTER DRAWINGROOM & DININGROOM CARPETS, LINOLEUM, & RUGS.
AUCTION COMMENCES 12.30. PIANOFORTES SOLD AT 3 O'CLOCK; CARPETS, 4.

J. J. TORMEY, AUCTIONEER,
25 BACHELOR'S WALK.

FURNITURE SALES.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 28TH OCTOBER, 1922.
LEINSTER GALLERIES, LEINSTER STREET
(NASSAU STREET), DUBLIN,
AT TWO O'CLOCK,
ANTIQUE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RECEPTION, DININGROOM, AND BEDROOM SUITES;
INLAID CHINA CABINETS, OAK and MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, FENDERS and FIRIRONS, MATTRESSES, CURTAINS, CARPET, OVERMANTELS, MIRRORED-DOOR WARDROBES, BUREAU BOOKCASES, MAHOGANY CARD TABLES, PICTURES and ENGRAVINGS, CHESTERFIELD and INLAID ROSEWOOD OVERMANTELS, SEVERAL SETS OF DININGROOM CHAIRS, OF 6, 8, AND 10, ALL MAHOGANY FRAMES, COVERED IN LEATHER, VELVET, AND TAPESTRY; 16FT. SET OF SCREW DINING TABLES, SEVERAL SMALLER DITTO, MARBLE AND GILT CLOCK SETS, ROLL-TOP DESKS, AND OFFICE TABLES, SUPERIOR OAK HALL STAND, WHITE ENAMELLED OVERMANTEL, MUSIC CABINETS, MAHOGANY GLASS-BACK ENCLOSED AND PEDESTAL SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT CABINETS MUSIC CABINETS, CARD TABLES, SARCOPHAGUS, PICTURES, PAINTINGS, FLORENTINE AND OVAL MIRRORS, DECORATIVE AND OTHER CHINA, DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, SOME LOTS OF PLATED WARE, INLAID OVAL AND LOO TABLES, CHIPPENDALE DRAWINGROOM CENTRE TABLE; BEDROOM FURNITURE IN VARIETY, INCLUDING A MAGNIFICENT BURR WALNUT 6FT. BREAKFRONT GLASS-DOOR WARDROBE, LINED WITH SATIN WOOD; TWO 6FT. AND 7FT. BEDROOM SUITES, 4FT. 6IN. MAHOGANY WARDROBES AND DUCHESSE PAIRS, STAINED CHESTS OF DRAWERS, LIGHT BEDROOM SUITES, IN MAHOGANY, WALNUT, AND SATIN WALNUT, IN SIZES FROM 3FT. TO 5FT.; WARDROBES, DRESSERS, MAHOGANY DRESSING TABLES AND WASHSTANDS, COMMODES; SOLID ALL-BRASS AND BLACK-AND-BRASS BEDS, WITH BEST 4-PLY WIRES AND PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, IN SIZES FROM 3FT. TO 4FT. 6IN.; BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, CUBPAINS, ROYAL AXMINSTER CARPETS AND STAIR CARPETING, HEARTH RUGS; KITCHEN AND DEAL FURNITURE TABLES, CHAIRS, POTS, PANS, AND SAUCEPANS, AND NUMEROUS MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS; ALSO AN OVERSTRUNG BABY GRAND PIANO AND THREE OVERSTRUNG COTTAGE PIANOS, BY EMINENT GERMAN MAKERS. GOODS ON VIEW. AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12.30. PIANOS SOLD 3 O'CLOCK.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER & VALUER
(SOLE PROPRIETOR).

SALE THIS DAY.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE AUCTION

OF
ANTIQUE & MODERN FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES, &c.
(REMOVED FOR SALE FROM Messrs. JOHN WALLIS and SON'S STORES, AND FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS),
AT
THE AUCTION ROOMS, 25 BACHELOR S WALK
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT 12.30,
PRINCIPALLY COMPRISING:
BRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANOFORTE, BY COLLARD & COLLARD;
COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, BY HOPKINSON, WARWICK,
AND OTHER MAKERS;
ANTIQUE SHERATON KNEE-HOLE DRESSING TABLE; SEVEN-PIECE MAHOGANY DRAWINGROOM SUITE, IN SILK TAPESTRY; SUPERIOR SHERATON DRAWINGROOM SUITES; CABINETS and OVERMANTELS, HAIR-UPHOLSTERED CHESTERFIELDS, MAHOGANY GLASS-BACK and CARVED-BACK SIDEBOARDS; OTHER DRAWINGROOM and DININGROOM APPOINTMENTS;
BEDROOM FURNITURE IN VARIETY; 6 VERY FINE AXMINSTER DRAWINGROOM & DININGROOM CARPETS, LINOLEUM, & RUGS.
AUCTION COMMENCES 12.30. PIANOFORTES SOLD AT 3 O'CLOCK; CARPETS, 4.

J. J. TORMEY, AUCTIONEER,
25 BACHELOR'S WALK.

FURNITURE SALES.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 28TH OCTOBER, 1922.
LEINSTER GALLERIES, LEINSTER STREET
(NASSAU STREET), DUBLIN,
AT TWO O'CLOCK,
ANTIQUE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RECEPTION, DININGROOM, AND BEDROOM SUITES;
INLAID CHINA CABINETS, OAK and MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, FENDERS and FIRIRONS, MATTRESSES, CURTAINS, CARPET, OVERMANTELS, MIRRORED-DOOR WARDROBES, BUREAU BOOKCASES, MAHOGANY CARD TABLES, PICTURES and ENGRAVINGS, CHESTERFIELD and INLAID ROSEWOOD OVERMANTELS, SEVERAL SETS OF DININGROOM CHAIRS, OF 6, 8, AND 10, ALL MAHOGANY FRAMES, COVERED IN LEATHER, VELVET, AND TAPESTRY; 16FT. SET OF SCREW DINING TABLES, SEVERAL SMALLER DITTO, MARBLE AND GILT CLOCK SETS, ROLL-TOP DESKS, AND OFFICE TABLES, SUPERIOR OAK HALL STAND, WHITE ENAMELLED OVERMANTEL, MUSIC CABINETS, MAHOGANY GLASS-BACK ENCLOSED AND PEDESTAL SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT CABINETS MUSIC CABINETS, CARD TABLES, SARCOPHAGUS, PICTURES, PAINTINGS, FLORENTINE AND OVAL MIRRORS, DECORATIVE AND OTHER CHINA, DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, SOME LOTS OF PLATED WARE, INLAID OVAL AND LOO TABLES, CHIPPENDALE DRAWINGROOM CENTRE TABLE; BEDROOM FURNITURE IN VARIETY, INCLUDING A MAGNIFICENT BURR WALNUT 6FT. BREAKFRONT GLASS-DOOR WARDROBE, LINED WITH SATIN WOOD; TWO 6FT. AND 7FT. BEDROOM SUITES, 4FT. 6IN. MAHOGANY WARDROBES AND DUCHESSE PAIRS, STAINED CHESTS OF DRAWERS, LIGHT BEDROOM SUITES, IN MAHOGANY, WALNUT, AND SATIN WALNUT, IN SIZES FROM 3FT. TO 5FT.; WARDROBES, DRESSERS, MAHOGANY DRESSING TABLES AND WASHSTANDS, COMMODES; SOLID ALL-BRASS AND BLACK-AND-BRASS BEDS, WITH BEST 4-PLY WIRES AND PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, IN SIZES FROM 3FT. TO 4FT. 6IN.; BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, CUBPAINS, ROYAL AXMINSTER CARPETS AND STAIR CARPETING, HEARTH RUGS; KITCHEN AND DEAL FURNITURE TABLES, CHAIRS, POTS, PANS, AND SAUCEPANS, AND NUMEROUS MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS; ALSO AN OVERSTRUNG BABY GRAND PIANO AND THREE OVERSTRUNG COTTAGE PIANOS, BY EMINENT GERMAN MAKERS. GOODS ON VIEW. AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12.30. PIANOS SOLD 3 O'CLOCK.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER & VALUER
(SOLE PROPRIETOR).

ON VIEW THIS DAY.

SALE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AND MONDAY NEXT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS MODERN FURNITURE,
TOGETHER WITH A VERY FINE SELECTION OF
SUPERIOR LATE VICTORIAN FURNITURE;
COTTAGE AND SQUARE PIANOFORTES,
HARMONIUMS; DOUGLAS 2¾-H.P. MOTOR BICYCLE; CARPETS, &c.,
COMPRISING specially: Superb Mahogany, Walnut, and Oak Sideboards, with Mirrored Backs; exceptional Mahogany Wardrobes and Dressing Tables; Massive Mahogany Bookcases and Writing Tables; Washstands, Mahogany Bedsteads and Bedding; Chippendale, Sheraton, and Louis China Cabinets; handsome Gilt Sheraton and Louis-type Overmantel Glasses; small massive Mahogany Telescope Screw-expanding Dining Tables, Dining Chairs; ALSO A SUPERIOR COLLECTION OF DRAWINGROOM, DININGROOM, BEDROOM, HALL, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c. FULL PARTICULARS IN TO-MORROW'S ADVERTISEMENT.
AUCTION STARTS 1 P.M. SHARP BOTH DAYS. Purchasers pay Five per cent. Auction Fees.
JAMES HILL & SON, AUCTIONEERS 10,11, 12 Bachelor's Walk. AND VALUERS,

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FURNITURE SALE, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 12 O'CLOCK.

37 AILESBURY ROAD. ON VIEW 10 TO 12 O'CLOCK.

HAVING SOLD THE HOUSE, we will Sell by Auction on the Premises, on above date, a residue of good furniture, comprising as follows:—Walnut large roll top desk, inlaid walnut cabinets, mahogany frame sofa in leather, easy chairs in velvet, occasional chairs and tables, walnut overmantels, gilt French table with plate glass cover, mahogany small screen dining table, oak glass case, Singer treadle sewing machine, Axminster carpet, oak and mahogany wardrobe, toilet chests of drawers, pine wardrobe and chest of drawers, kitchen furniture and utensils, garden tools, lawn mower, lady's Raleigh bicycle. On view this morning, 10 to 12 o'clock. Sale 12 o'clock sharp.
DELIVERY AFTER SALE.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED

BY
JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
110 GRAFTON STREET.
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS. TELEPHONE No. 63.

DRESS CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 2).

A BOUT Chinese—Highest prices for Ladies', Gents' & Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture; distance no object; A Manager will call. 24 F
BROWN Fur Necklet for Sale, also Persian Lamb Jacket and Lady's Navy Blue Linen Riding Habit, all new; moderate. 24 F
BROWN Velour Hat, Wool Jumper, Soul Slide, Marocain Blouse, lot; mourning. Address "Z 874, Irishman." 24 F
BEAR Fur Coat, size Lady's Coat, cost £14, would do for Lady only worn twice. Address "Z 871, Dublin." 25 F.
CHAUFFEUR and Companion Depot are making a Specialty of fitting Ladies and Gentlemen with Chauffeurs and aids of Gentlemen; also in receipt of Situations Wanted and Situations Vacant, Ladies' and Gents'. Call or write 12 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin. 15 Shop street, Galway. 23 A
COAT, Fur Tweed Suit, Boots, other things, cheap. 24 F
CORSETS, Underskirts, Dressing—Madame Cohen, 20 Nassau street, Customers' Materials Made Up. Corsets Boned, Repaired. 6 T
DRESS Coat, very slight, never worn, cost £5 5s., offers £3. Suit, size 36, cost £7 7s., offers £3 10s. 26 F
DRESS Coat, size 37/5; also Grey Gentleman's Overcoat, size 38; Afternoon Dress, size 14; Blue Costume, size 14; Fur Coat, size 14; Fur Stole; Blouses; Shoes; Hats; Baggot Street Branch Office, Baggot street. 24 F
DRESS Suit, Riding Suit, dinner suits, newest styles, made some once, size 34; cost 50/-; will sell 25/- each. "Z 520, Dress," this office. 24 F
DRESS Suits, 35/-; Blue Costume, 25/-; Tweed Suits, 25/-; Blue Costume, 25/-; 389, Irish Branch Office, Blackrock. 24 F
DRESS Suit, Dinner Suit, £2. Address "Z 895, this office. 24 F
EVENING Dress, nearly new, size 34, cost £7 10s., will sell 35/-. Address "Z 897, this office. 24 F
FUR Coat, perfect condition, young lady's size, 36/38. Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street. 24 F
FUR Coat, Set, Winter Coat, £2, cost £20; handsome Dress, cost £14 10/-; black Evening Frock, £1; Costume, £1; Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock. 24 F

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

BAY Hackney Pony Stallion, by Torchlire, 13 hands, 3 years, with quality, strength, and great action, sound and quiet to ride and drive. Also Bay Hackney Mare, same 14 hands, by Castlemoil Midwinter, tremendous high action and sounds; both first prize winners many times; will sell separately or together. Dublin Show Warrant. Address "Z 891, Pony," this office. 25 F
BAY Mare, 15 hands, 7 years; any trial. Thoroughly sound. Suitable for Lady. Apply Mr. Hargrove, Scrimscum, Delgany. 24 F
CHESTNUT Horse, four white stockings, 15.3, six years, splendid goer, quiet to ride, best of manners; reasonable price.—Roger, Foulkes. 26 F
FOR Sale, two Black Cob Colts, about 3, unbroken, one pepperer or ac whatnes; seen by appointment only. Address "Z 861, Live Stock," this office. 25 E
FOR Sale, well bred Cob Mare, 14.3, 6 years old; quiet to ride and driven; suitable for Lady; Westmeath; splendid jumper and most reliable; also has been driven in harness. "Z 890, Mare," this office. 25 F
HARNESS, all classes.—T. Smith and Son, Saddlers, 95 Marlborough street, Dublin. 6 T
LADYS Hunter, 6 years, small owner, going strong, 15 hands; Inishowen, Irish Field. 25 A
PONY, 13.3, 4 years old, quiet to ride and driven, and Harness, for Sale. Apply D. L'Estrange, 17 Upper Ormond quay. 25 E
PONY, Trap, and Harness for Sale; handsome, well made Bay Pony, with perfect manners, quiet in traffic, with children; also Welsh Round Trap and Speed Set; Harness, Pony, Rugs, Blankets, Horse Clothing, Bandages, Sponges, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Boots, Leggings, Jackets, Breeches, Jodhpur Suits, Ulsters, Mackintoshes, Caps, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas, Dressing Gowns, Underclothing, Shoes, Slippers, Trunks, Bags, Cases, Umbrellas, Sticks, Walking Canes, Fishing Tackle, Guns, Rifles, Cartridges, Shooting